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1918
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No. 17,243. 號三十四月八年八十九百九千壹英 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1918. 午戌次歲年七國民華中 PRICE $3.00 Per Month.

G R

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN Non ASIATIC or INDIAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION of PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non compliance is a fine not exceeding $50

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

WHICH ARE UNITED THE BUSINESS OF

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.,

and

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1914, £23,970,367.

I—Authorised Capital	£6,000,000	
Subscribed Capital	£4,500,000	
Paid-up Capital		£2,437,500
II—Fire Funds		3,837,047
III—Life & Annuity Funds		17,567,590
Sinking Fund Account		128,230
		£23,970,367
Revenue Fire Branch		£2,381,456
" Life and Annuity Branches		2,141,593
Revenue Marine Department		337,239
Other Receipts		478,940
		£5,339,228

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m....Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m....Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12 Noon....Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
6.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS

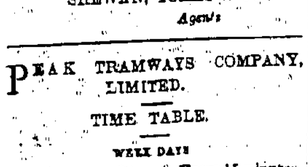
Extra Cars at 12 midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS' Des Vœux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office—No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compradors order representing Bank Note.

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Steam and Motor Vessels,
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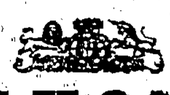
Sailings:—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
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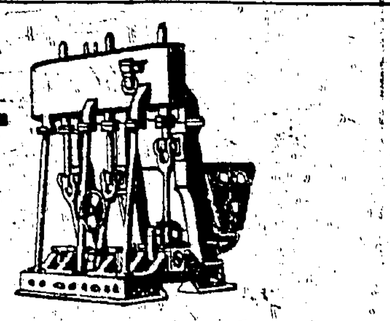
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LISLE SOCKS:
Colour: Black, White, and Brown - - $4.50 doz. and up.
STRAW HATS - - - 1.60 each "
LADIES' SHOES - - 2.50 pair "
CURTAIN CLOTH - - C. 30 a yard "

SALE CLOSES ON
Saturday, Aug. 24.

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THE GREAT BATTLE.

BRITISH AND FRENCH ATTACKS SUCCESSFULLY DEVELOPING.

50,000 PRISONERS TAKEN.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

GENERAL MANGIN'S VICTORIES.

A REPLY TO LUDENDORFF.

MARSHAL FOCH'S STRATEGICAL LESSON TO ENEMY.

50,000 PRISONERS.

[REUTER-HAVAS SERVICE.]

PARIS, Aug. 21.

The successes achieved yesterday by General Mangin's Army over a 25-kilometre front form part of the battle engaged in since August 8th, which is developing normally.

From Albert to the village of Osly, the furthermost point which the French have reached on the Aisne to the west of Soissons, the distance is more than 100 kilometres. A junction is made between the battle fields of Picardy and Tardenois. Never were the Germans able to engage in a fight without intermissions over such a stretch of ground. Before July 15th they never could do more than break through a front of a maximum of 70 kilometres in the manner of a bull fight.

On July 15th they tried in Champagne and Tardenois a strategical manœuvre, which piteously failed. It was left to Marshal Foch to revive real manœuvre in a war in which continuity of front seems to exclude this possibility and to give General Ludendorff a strategical lesson, of which the General Quartermaster will keep a smarting remembrance.

Yesterday's victories are a reply to the "Order of the Day" issued by General Ludendorff on August 4th to his troops in which General Ludendorff affirmed that the French, British and Americans could no more assume the offensive, when four days later the offensive between the Ancre and the Avre began, followed by the offensive between the Avre and the Oise.

It was continued yesterday by one between the Oise and the Aisne, operations which, besides the extremely extensive ground re-conquered, have already given more than 50,000 prisoners.

ALLIES PROGRESSING CONTINUALLY.

THE FRENCH SUCCESSES.

[REUTER'S SERVICE.]

PARIS, Aug. 20.

The new attack launched on Sunday evening was continued throughout Monday by French troops over a 15-kilometres front. It was limited, according to the exact terms of the communiqué, to the southern region of Carlepont, on the one hand, and, on the other, by the village of Fontenoy on the Aisne, the furthermost point of the counter-offensive on July 18th. It was in the same region, the centre of the present attacking front, that a successful local operation had been carried out on Saturday, this attempt having given France the command of sufficient information.

The troops were thrown in the assault on the enemy's positions the next day.

The communiqué gives a real meaning to this new offensive action. It is merely a matter of rectifying the line. The results are nevertheless most interesting.

The capture of Mercin and Nouvron Vingre and also the plateau of Nouvron, commanding the valley of the Aisne, helps to free Soissons.

The occupation of the ravine of Audignicourt and the plateau west of Nampcel gives the French a valuable view and also excellent fortified points.

On the other hand, the fighting is very intense on the front of Royes-Lassigny. Despite the enemy's stubborn resistance, the Allied troops are progressing continually, particularly in the outskirts of Lassigny, the suburbs of which the French have reached on the west.

The German communiqués will doubtless try to diminish the results obtained in the various operations on Sunday and Monday over the whole fighting front, where during those two days the French alone captured in one sector, between the Oise and the Aisne, more than 22 (2 thousand) prisoners.

FRENCH TAKE CARLEPONT AND CUTS.

MORE GROUND GAINED WEST OF LASSIGNY.

LONDON, Aug. 21, 4.40 p.m.

A French communiqué states:—

Between the Oise and the Aisne the enemy made no attempt at reaction.

Our troops this morning continued to progress on the whole front.

We have taken Carlepont and Cuts.

We gained ground after lively fighting, west of Lassigny and repulsed several raids in Champagne.

GENERAL MANGIN'S PROGRESS.

MORE POINTS CAPTURED.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

Reuter's Agency learns that the left flank of General Mangin's Army advanced to-day to a depth of three miles and captured Sempigny, Pontoise and La Pommeraye. It reached the outskirts of Cainelin, Béranourt St. Aubin and Vezaponin. From thence the line is unchanged up to Courtil.

In the centre the Germans abandoned a great deal of material.

FRENCH STILL ADVANCING.

2,000 PRISONERS TAKEN BY ONE ARMY CORPS.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing last evening, says:—

The troops advancing to the east between Turtiers and Courtil made important progress.

They surrounded Pommiers, on the Aisne, and captured Laval, two miles north-west on the edge of Juvigny plateau.

Some thousands of prisoners were taken to-day. One Army Corps captured 1,600.

The advance of General Mangin's troops continued all night through the Forest of Carlepont and captured Monte Pony, 500ft. high, in the evening, as well as other heights on the eastern edge of the forest. The battle was resumed on the whole front in the morning. We reached the Oise and captured the important height of Pommeraye, 650 feet, overlooking the enemy's zones. The retreat from the German pocket in Thiescourt massif which is faced by General Humbert's troops in front and General Mangin's men in Carlepont forest will be endangered when our guns are moved up close to the Oise.

(Continued on Page 5.)

FOR A WEAK STOMACH.

As a general rule all you need to do is to adopt a diet suited to your age and occupation and to keep your bowels regular. When you feel that you have eaten too much and when constipated, take one of Chamberlain's Tablets. For sale by all Chemists and Stores.

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of ONE DOLLAR ($1.–) per Share for account 1918 will be payable on THURSDAY, the 15th August, 1918. Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Office St. George's Buildings, Hongkong.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 10th August, 1918, to THURSDAY, the 15th August, 1918, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, July 30, 1918. 633

ST. HILDA'S GIRLS' SCHOOL, CANTON,
EAST PARADE GROUND.

SCHOOL RE-OPENS (D.V.) September 18th. Entrance examinations September 16th. Chinese Course, eleven years: English Course, thirteen years.

Boarders' Fees: Sixty to One hundred and eighty dollars per annum.

Principal: MISS BENDELACK, M.A., D.E.

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DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUNKET

Cannot be excelled with tinned or fresh stewed fruit

COULOMMIER CHEESE.
COTTAGE CHEESE.

Nourishing and ideal food

DEVONSHIRE CREAM

Can always be had.

We supply Junket Tablet on application.

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KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location.

ALL ELECTRIC TRAMS Pass Entrance, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting European Baths and Sanitary Fittings. Hot and Cold Water System throughout.

Best of Food and Service.

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We guarantee the quality of our Bread and Cakes.
We use the highest grade of materials in their Manufacture.

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"REGAL" RECORDS

3010	Take me back to U.S.A.	(Billy Williams)	
	Why can't we have the Sea in London	"	"
3011	I don't care	"	"
	All the Silver from the Silvery Moon	"	"
6647	Mister John Mackenzie O.	"	"
	I come Fra' Scotland	"	"
6648	Jean loves all the Jockeys	"	"
	All the Ladies Fell in Love with Sandy	"	"
6009	Take me where there are no Eyes about	"	"
	Let's all go Mad	"	"

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400	Asiatic Stamps	for	$10.00
500	do.	"	15.00
80	China Stamps	"	11.00
100	do.	"	20.00
40	Hongkong Stamps	"	5.00
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100	do.	"	20.00
250	British Stamps	"	3.75
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250	American Stamps	"	3.75
300	do.	"	4.75
100	Chinese Stamps	"	3.25
120	do.	"	5.00

No packet contains duplicate.

GRAÇA & CO.,
No. 10, Wyndham Street, HONGKONG.

[394

INTIMATIONS

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.
(BRITISH SECTION).

DURING Suspension of Tradic with Canton, the following additional Local Trains will run between Kowloon and Shum Chun.

Leave Kowloon ..... 3.18 p.m.
Arrival Shum Chun... 4.12 p.m.

Leave Shum Chun... 3.04 p.m.
Arrival Kowloon ..... 4.00 p.m.

By Order,
ROBERT BAKER,
Manager.

Kowloon, 22nd Aug., 1918. 693

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ELECTION.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE OF THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

GENTLEMEN,

It is my intention to stand for the vacancy on the Legislative Council to represent the Justices of the Peace during the two months' absence of the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.

Mr. Andrew Forbes has proposed and Mr. Evan Ormiston has seconded my nomination.

If I am elected, I will do the best I can in the interests of the Colony—the Commercial Community of which I have been associated with for the past twenty years.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Yours obedient servant,
A. R. LOWE.

Hongkong, Aug. 19, 1918. 683

THE CHINESE OPTICAL CO.
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67 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

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Awarded an Efficiency Diploma
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SCIENTIFIC EYE EXAMINATION
All sorts of
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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
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THERAPION No. 3
No. 1 for Bladder Catarrh. No. 2 for Blood & Skin Disease. No. 3 for Chronic Weaknesses.
SOLD BY LEADING CHEMISTS. PRICE IN ENGLAND 2s.
DE LACLENCHE & CO., 19 VERSTREICHEN, N.W.4, LONDON.
SEE TRADE MARKED WORD "THERAPION" IN GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO GENUINE PACKETS.



TETANUS.

A SCOURGE OF ARMIES.

(By CHARLES VINCE.)

Both because of its terrible pains and its high mortality, tetanus was one of the diseases which armies in the past most feared. One of the English doctors at Waterloo speaks of it in his diary of the battle. He describes the case of a soldier in the German Legion who recovered: "There are but two cases living," he writes, "of all who had this infection, this man and a French officer. His death was constantly anticipated—and by none more than myself on account of the general ill-success of our means in these cases." That was at Waterloo. Until this war tetanus remained a disease in which out of every eight cases seven were fatal.

It is one of the great achievements of army medical science that it has kept the British Armies in the trenches healthier than the civilians living comfortably at home. Even during the winters the British Army has had less sickness and fewer deaths from such diseases as pneumonia than it used to have in barracks before the war. Cases of typhoid have been seven times less numerous, and deaths from it 8½ times less numerous than among soldiers in peace time. So too with tetanus. Many of its terrors have been taken away, and the rate of its mortality greatly reduced.

The disease shows itself in contractions of the muscles of the face, the body is arched backwards in a bow, powerful muscles are ruptured, and the teeth are broken. It is the contractions of the muscles of the face, completely closing the jaws, which have given the disease its popular name of Lock Jaw. The tetanus germ is found in heavily manured and fertile soils, and it is by contact with the ground or with clothing that wounds become infected.

On September 8th, 1914, a fortnight after the British Army became engaged with the enemy, Lord Kitchener telegraphed to France inquiring if anti-tetanus inoculations were being given to the wounded, and desiring all to be impressed with the importance of inoculations. But it was not until the battle of the Aisne, which began a few days later, that anyone realised how much tetanus infection there would be. When it was realised, measures against it were at once taken in the British Army.

In August 600 doses of the tetanus anti-toxin had been sent out to France. In September the number was 12,000; in October 44,000; in December 120,000. By the middle of October it had become the universal practice to inoculate all wounded as soon as possible.

This prompt action had an immediate and remarkable effect. The number of tetanus cases in proportion to the total number of wounded was in November only one-sixth and December only one-ninth of what it had been in September. It fell in that month to a proportion of two tetanus cases to every thousand wounded; and it has remained about that ever since.

The experience of other Armies has been the same. The French Academy of Sciences has found that where all wounded were inoculated the number of tetanus cases was four in every thousand, but where inoculation was given only if the wounds were thought to be suspicious, it was over twelve in every thousand. The Germans also who wrote of the "severity and number" of their cases of tetanus at the beginning of the war have found that inoculation made a great change.

It is the practice in the German Army to inoculate as soon as possible after the wound has been received, and if any operation, however slight, has to be performed, to inoculate again seven days later. In the British Army many more thorough precautions are taken. A second inoculation is always given seven days after the first in all cases where the wounds are septic, and should they remain septic, particularly if they are wounds from shell or bomb, third and fourth inoculations are given. In addition to this, when an operation has to be performed on the site of a wound, even if it is healed, doctors are recommended to inoculate again.

These precautions have had their reward, not only in greatly reducing the number of cases, but in greatly reducing their severity and the rate of mortality. Before inoculation was practised it was as at Waterloo. Few tetanus cases were expected to recover. The death rate was 85 in every hundred. The death rate of tetanus cases in the British Army during this war has been 50 in every hundred. The death rate during the first months of the war before inoculation became universal was 58. Among those who have been inoculated it is 26. It has steadily fallen from 58 in 1914, to 31 at the end of 1916, and to 19 in the first quarter of 1917.

It is not only the system of inoculation which has been the cause of this change but a continued vigilance in treatment. At the beginning of November 1914 a distinguished scientist was instructed to give his special attention to tetanus. Later on a Committee for its study was appointed. There are special Inspectors of tetanus in the military hospitals. The Committee has issued numerous papers and instructions, and the most scrupulous care is enjoined on doctors and nurses in watching for the first symptoms of the disease.

The classic symptoms are the fixed "Sardonic Smile," which comes from the first contractions of the muscles of the face, and the locking of the jaw. To many medical men tetanus was not tetanus until these symptoms appeared; but when they appear the case is usually already hopeless.

In the majority of cases the first sign of the disease is in a stiffness or spasms in the muscles round the wound, and nurses are instructed, as a routine habit, to feel for these symptoms whenever they dress wounds. Thus not only is every precaution taken against the disease in advance, but every precaution is taken that it may be detected, and the treatment by injections may begin at the first warning of its presence.

After three years of war the chief authority on tetanus in the British Army writes: "Little more can be expected from the use of anti-tetanic serum, and it now remains with the surgeon to do the rest. Surely it is not beyond the ingenuity of man to devise some form of surgical treatment which will prevent the development of tetanus in wounds."

Yet already by the use of serum, four cases out of five recover from what, before the war, was looked upon as a mortal disease.

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Is the man who has blood—real rich red blood and plenty of it—in his body.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

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1. Generates force and sustains it.
2. Gives strength and maintains it.
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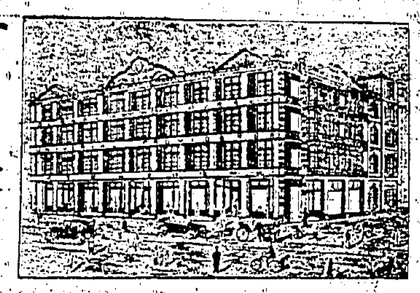


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PATRIOTISM IN CHINA

[BY DR. TYAU, EDITOR OF THE "PEKING LEADER"]

Among students of Chinese history it is often said that patriotism is unknown in this land of 400,000,000 souls. And the favourite proof adduced is the apathy of the people when the Boxers of 1900 ran amok in the northern provinces. But surely it was a blessing in disguise that that was the actual situation; that Yuan Shih-kai, then Governor of Shantung province, did protect foreign lives and property; and that the viceroys of the Yangtse provinces were bold enough to alter the word "destroy" in the imperial edict into "protect." Otherwise, the story of that "midsummer madness" would have to be entirely rewritten.

Whatever may have been the motives which prompted such apathy or indifference, it is nevertheless true that regarded from the Western point of view, the Chinese were lacking in that quality which we call the love of country. The explanation, however, is not far to seek. For in Chinese society the unit is the family, not the individual. The interests of the family come first, not those of the members composing it or of the State itself. In the experience of the West such a system is not without its evils, but the fact remains uncontroverted that notwithstanding its defects, it is one of the primary factors which has enabled the Chinese as a nation to be still vital when their Egyptian, Greek, Roman and other contemporaries have long since departed. If the maxim "Take care of the pence, and the pounds will take care of themselves" is sound, surely "Take care of the family, and the nation will take care of itself" ought to be equally unimpeachable.

Thanks to the railway, telegraphs, and other modern facilities for travel and intercommunication, the barriers which once used to separate one part of the country from another are gradually disappearing, and people begin to realize what it is to be a citizen of a free and independent sovereign State. If the love of the soil that gave a person his birth has been lying dormant all these centuries, it is now rapidly asserting itself. Hence the clamour for the cancellation of all railroad, mining and other concessions. One's family interests to-day no longer count, because the State, and not the family, is paramount. For example, it may be harmless to indulge in an occasional pipe of the soothing opium, or it may be profitable for the family homestead to grow the poppy plant, but if the Government, in accordance with the 1907 agreement with Great Britain, decrees that the cultivation as well as consumption of the deadly drug should be exterminated within ten years, then it is plainly the duty of every patriotic Chinese to help and get rid of this awful scourge. This new Chinese patriotism is sound at the core, with the result that the opium agreement with Great Britain was revised in May 1911, so that the importation of Indian opium need not wait for another seven years but could be stopped as soon as China could show that it was effectively extirpated within its territory. And the sequel? The earnestness and determination of this conservative people never flagged, and the British Government declared that commencing from April 1, 1913, the export of the drug from India would cease once and for all.

Again, it may be just as cheap to get a certain kind of goods from alien A as from alien B, but because B's government has done an injustice to China for which no diplomatic redress could be obtained, the only way for the people of this country to aid their government is by passive resistance, namely a commercial boycott. It is an extreme measure, but that it is the patriots' most powerful weapon is not to be easily denied.

Now all this is collective action, but there are also individual acts of patriotism which deserve to be noted. I mean the taking of one's life in the case of a man who laments his country's hopelessness as well as his own impotence to ameliorate its conditions. If in his lifetime he could not accomplish his cherished desires, he hopes that by his death the motive of his deed may fire the imagination of his compatriots and stir them up to vigorous action. Thus in 1909, Yung Lin, a Manchu metropolitan official, "sacrificed his life," to quote from an imperial decree conferring upon him posthumous honours, "in order to display his patriotism." Before his death, however, he sent to the Press a remarkable open petition addressed to the Prince Regent. He called attention to the evils besetting the Administration and suggested sound remedies. Then he concluded as follows:

"I am a member of the Imperial household, and my family has been a recipient of the Imperial bounty for generations. The contemplation of the dangers of the time made me sick at heart. Full of grief at what I cannot alter, I have braved death in making my remonstrance. Lacking literary ability or grace of style, and knowing that the law punishes him who speaks of what concerns him not, I have decided on self-slaughter after sending in this document in fear of punishment, because my constitution is not strong enough to endure the cruel tortures of my gaolers, so I beseech your Highness to pity and forgive.

"My original intention was to ask my superior official to present my memorial, but I fear that your Highness's anger might extend to him for presenting it. Then I thought of stopping your Highness's chariot and presenting it personally, but your suite is too large to render approach an easy matter. And a call to you on my part would result in my being rebuked. So I decided to send it by post to the newspapers, where your Highness will be able to peruse it and act accordingly. Then I shall live though I die. Weeping bitterly I prostrate myself and reverently hand in my memorial."

This is not the only instance, for a Chinese student in Liverpool similarly dedicated his life in 1911. He was a Chinese scholar, well versed in the Confucian Classics, who remembered how the Chinese patriots of yore made the supreme sacrifice. He thought there was no hope for his country, since the Manchus showed no tangible signs of promise; so he jumped overboard just a month or two before the outbreak of the Revolution which restored the Chinese to their rightful patrimony. And, to come nearer home, during the negotiations over the recent "Joint Defence" agreement, an editor of a metropolitan vernacular daily also committed suicide.

Now westerners may not quite comprehend the significance of this extreme sacrifice; but to the Japanese it is surely no new thing. For did not Count Nogi, the conqueror of Port Arthur, and his devoted wife also commit *hara-kiri* in 1912, when their imperial sovereign "ascended unto Heaven"? Sir Charles Bruce pointed out in the London *Times*, in a general discussion as to the merits or motives of Nogi's immolation, that the question may be put to the Christian world "whether the bodily fulfillment of the spiritual law of self-sacrifice was not consecrated by Divine Authority in the central fact of Christianity of which the Cross is the symbol?"

Do we not see another manifestation of the same thing in the regrettable departure of the thousand odd Chinese students from Japan as a protest against the self-same convention between the two countries? We may not exactly endorse the students' attitude, but we cannot minimise the fact that no student would take an extreme step at the risk of incurring his Government's displeasure and discontinuance of his studies, unless he had within him a spirit which values the preservation of his country much more than the resumption of his studies.

Such, in brief, is the new spirit of Chinese patriotism. At times it may be misguided, but it is unfair to condemn it just because of a few who have been so over-zealous as to have overshot the mark of discretion. China is no longer isolated, for by her entry into the war on behalf of Liberalism and Democracy, she has definitely identified herself with the interests of the world. A patriotism that looks to the preservation of the independence and integrity of the new Republic is more than national. One country is to-day closely knit with the rest of the world; if so, every patriot who lives or dies for his country adds so much to making the world "safe for democracy."—*The Far East.*

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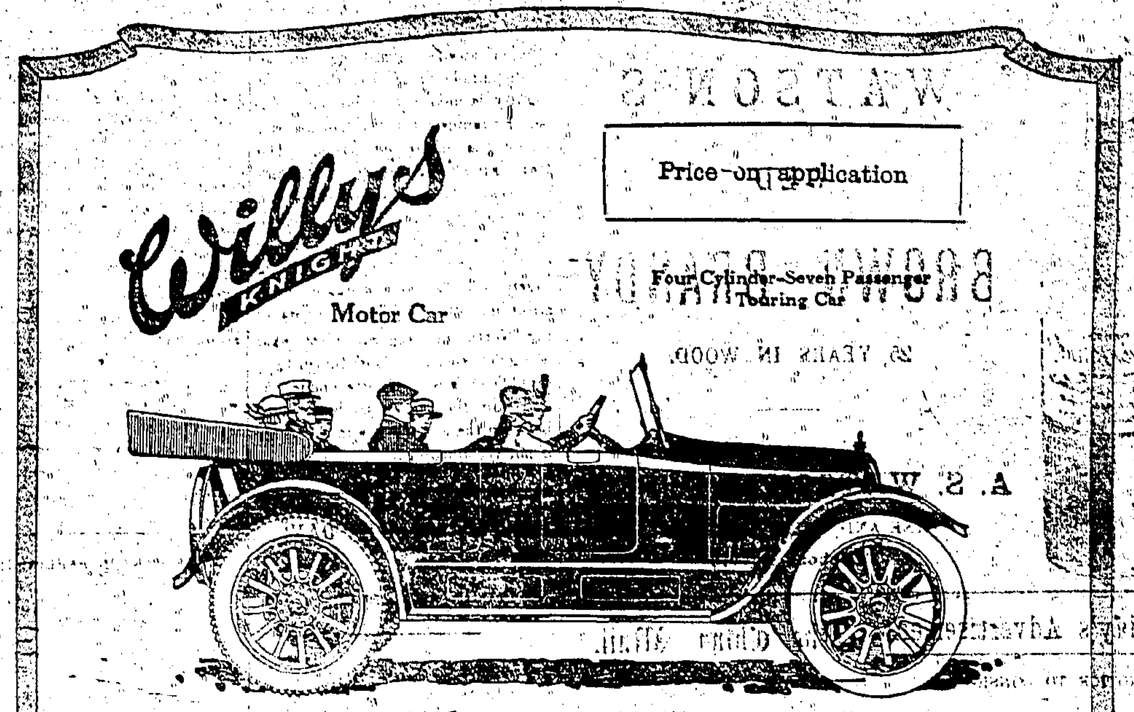
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THE FEUDAL SYSTEM.

A GERMAN STORY.

It would be a thousand pities if the "Weser Zeitung" were allowed to keep the following story, which it published in its issue of April 24th, 1918, entirely to its circle of readers, for the story certainly deserves wider publicity. A certain Squire, name von Oertzen, had a farm-hand who was called Wisniewsk, and this farm-hand transgressed in the sight of his lord. The Squire, "who was given a good character by the people on his estate," felt that he had to show in a practical manner that he disapproved of Wisniewsk. Accordingly he took the man into the park, ordered him to undress, tied him up to a tree and thrashed him with a whip on the naked body. Wisniewsk wriggled, and the Squire bound him yet more tightly and flogged more heartily. Wisniewsk screamed, and the Squire flogged yet harder. At the prosecution which subsequently ensued the Court held that the fact that Wisniewsk had submitted to the punishment could not be regarded as consent, but rather as obedience to his lord. Moreover, the accused had acted in cold blood. What would have happened if the accused had lost his temper is a matter for speculation. The court somewhat apologetically sentenced the Squire to two months' imprisonment.

From every point of view the case is an interesting one. If by a wild freak of the imagination one transfers the scene to England one is at once confronted with a host of difficulties. For the sake of argument let us suppose that Squire Brown has a difference of opinion with Bill on the subject of the subtle distinction which exists between "Meum" and "Tuum." The Squire selects a hunting crop from the rack in the hall and takes Bill for a walk in the park. On arriving at a spot which seems admirably suited for the purpose which he has in view he orders Bill to undress. One can see Bill doing it. Bill would probably insist on his right to know why. A fight might or might not ensue but one can safely say that not so much as a bootlace would Bill unfasten. Wisniewsk, on the other hand, never dreamt that he had any rights at all in the matter. He stripped in obedience to the order of the Squire, and no doubt if that potentate had told him to kill his grandmother he would have obeyed with equal alacrity. In his speech on the anniversary of America's entry into the war, President Wilson stated clearly that America and her Allies are fighting for the sacred rights of free men everywhere. Incidents such as the one which has been recorded show unmistakeably how true those words are. The Allies are fighting not so much a nation as a system, a system which tends to put the clock of progress back several centuries.

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Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

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No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 29th August, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 11th Sept. or they will not be recognised.

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Hongkong, Aug. 22, 1918. 695

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Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communication addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

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Alterations and additions to Advertisements on Pages 2, 3, 6, and 7 should be sent to the Office, No. 5, Wyndham Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements on page 1, 4, 5 and 8 should be sent in not later than 1 p.m.

New Advertisements should be sent in before 2 p.m.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Telegraphic Address 'MAIL' Hongkong. Code: A.B.C. 5th Edition

Telephone No. 22.

THE CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, August 23, 1918.

THE PEKING PARLIAMENT.

THERE would appear to have been far more public interest shown in the opening of the new Parliament at Peking on the 12th inst. than in the re-convocation of the old Parliament at Canton. It was a general holiday in the metropolis. The Republican flag was everywhere in evidence; the pailows, or arches over the thoroughfares, were decorated with artificial flowers and congratulatory messages, and the streets in the vicinity of the Houses of Parliament and the official residences were scenes of great animation. Vernacular newspapers were printed in red ink to mark the great occasion, while the two newspapers printed in English joined in the observance of the day as a holiday. The President of the Republic attended the ceremony and many of the Foreign Ministers were interested spectators from a specially reserved portion of the gallery. An extraordinarily large number of troops were employed to line the thoroughfares—either to add to the pomp and ceremony of the occasion or as insurance against a possible *contretemps*. Nothing untoward occurred. The President and the Premier welcomed the Parliament in speeches which must be described as barren and inane, and afterwards the whole body of members ranged up outside the Parliament House to enable the inevitable photographer to take the pictorial evidence of what is described as "the illustrious gathering." The speeches delivered on the occasion are full of empty platitudes and devoid of principles of policy. There was not a line of direct reference in any of them to the fact that some 500 members of the old Parliament are now in session at Canton, claiming to be the Parliament of China. We have in the speech of the PRESIDENT the commonplace that the difference between an absolute Monarchy and a Constitutional Government is the existence of a Parliament (though Peking has been twelve months without a Parliament), and that it is the national right of the people to dictate the procedure of organising their Parliament and to define the sphere of its influence. But in his next breath the PRESIDENT said: "Now we have definitely prescribed the procedure of organising our Parliament and defined the limits of its powers"—the "we" being the Government, which is precisely what the Southern party strongly object to. They demand of the rulers in Peking that they shall obey the Provisional Constitution. The first business of the Canton Parliament, we are told, will be "the adoption of a permanent Constitution for China, a task it had almost completed when it was illegally dissolved, and the passage of a new Election and Parliamentary Organisation Law so as to reduce the number and improve the qualification of the membership and enable the citizens to express their will more adequately in the selection of their representatives." How the Parliament in Peking has been elected will scarcely bear investigation. The PRESIDENT regarded the fact that these elections had taken place within a period of a few months after the promulgation of the amended election laws as "gratifying" and as "indisputable proof that the whole country is unanimously hoping for a better administration." One can well accept the latter deduction. The PREMIER affirmed that all China's troubles in the past seven years can be traced to "the imperfections of the Provisional Constitution," and he said the whole country is waiting eagerly for "a good workable Constitution." Unhappily the views of the North and the South of what is a good workable Constitution for a republic are absolutely irreconcileable, and how the gulf is to be bridged between the two parties in the State is not yet apparent.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Exchange was up again to-day, the demand rate being 3s 6 1/16d.

General Lung Chai Kwong had an audience with the President on the 20th inst.

A Chinese Merchants Bank Ltd. is to be formally opened on Monday at 13, Queen's Road Central.

A number of gentlemen are engaged in compiling a History of Singapore for the past 100 years.

A boiler-maker named Yi Yun, 25 years of age, has been admitted to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from stabs received in the abdomen and other parts of his body, supposed to have been inflicted by a man with a dagger outside the main gate of Kowloon docks. The man died soon after.

A side-light on the Peking Parliament is shed by the following news telegram to-day from Peking: "Because the On Fook Club will not agree to elect Lou Yun Kah vice-Speaker of the Lower House, Chang Jok Lum declares that as the Club has used over $2,000,000 of the funds of the Fengtien troops for the Parliamentary elections, the Parliament should belong to Fengtien. Now that they are not even willing to elect the Fengtien candidate to the vice-Speakership, Chang Jok Lum says he will know what to do, and the Parliament would do well to take note of his warning. On hearing this the On Fook Club became alarmed and held another meeting on the night of the 20th to try and arrange for Lau Yun Kak's election."

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. Edwin Russell, son of Mr Maurice Russell, of Yokohama, who was wounded in France two years ago and invalided out of the Army, has been appointed to the Intelligence Department of the British Forces operating in Siberia.

Mr. C. H. Falloon, formerly of Hongkong and Shanghai, has been appointed General Manager in London of the Atlas Insurance Co., Ltd. Mr. Falloon was resident in Hongkong for a short time and afterwards in Shanghai for a period of twelve years. He went to Bombay as Branch Manager in 1914.

The death is announced of the Rev. John Whiteford Stevenson, deputy-director of the China Inland Mission in Shanghai. Mr. Stevenson was a native of Glasgow and was educated at the Castle Douglas Academy. He first arrived in China in 1866, and had held the position of deputy-director of the China Inland Mission for more than 30 years. He leaves a widow and two daughters, who are now at Home, to whom deep sympathy is extended in their bereavement. Mr. Stevenson died in Shanghai last week at the age of 74.

JUNIOR DIVISION HONGKONG TENNIS LEAGUE.

The Chinese Recreation Club "C" Team will play the Japanese team representing the M.B.K. on Saturday at 5 p.m on the U.S.R.C. Courts in Kowloon, weather permitting.

The play in this league has resulted in a tie between C.R.C. and M.B.K., each having been defeated once. The play-off should furnish some interesting tennis.

ARE YOU GOING ON A JOURNEY?

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy should be packed in your hand luggage when going on a journey. Change of water, diet and temperature all tend to produce bowel trouble, and this medicine cannot be secured on board the train or steamship. It may save much suffering and inconvenience if you have it handy. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

A GATHERING AT THE SUPREME COURT.

There will be a happy little gathering in Chambers, in the Supreme Court, to-morrow morning, over which Mr. Justice Gompertz will preside.

The occasion is not, as might be hastily assumed, for the purpose of a presentation to a member of the Supreme Court Staff, on the eve of his departure for Kirkee. It happens that Mr. Goldring has a sheaf of writs issued against a client and the conversazione fixed for to-morrow is for the purpose of an attempt to "come to an arrangement". The creditors are numerous and the respective solicitors varied in temperament; in short, some will and some won't. Mr. R. C. Faithful openly states he is one of the won'ts. We think many will sympathise with us in our regrets that the proceedings are private and cannot be reported.

THE CANTON PARLIAMENT.

The Intelligence Bureau of Canton communicates the following:—

The representatives of the Provincial Assemblies of the Republic of China, now meeting in Shanghai, have issued a statement against the organization of a new Parliament at Peking, saying that the only legal National Assembly in China now is the one at present meeting in Canton. The new Parliament has been packed by the Military party according to revised and illegal laws. They themselves state that the country does not recognize the bogus Parliament now meeting in Peking.

The Administrative Council of the Military Government at Canton, Tsen Chun-hsuan, being chairman, met on August 19 to appoint the chief officers under the Council. C. C. Wu, son of Dr. Wu Ting-fang, has been appointed Chief of Administrative Affairs, while Chang Shi-chao was made Chief Secretary to the Council. Dr. Wu, Admiral Lin Pao-yi, General Li Lieh-shun, representing Tuchun Tang Chi-yao of Yunnan, and Tuchun Mu Ling-hsien, representing General Lu Yung-ting, were among those who attended the First formal meeting of the Council.

The complete reorganization of the Military Government has been greeted by many successful reports in arms. General Chen Chiung-hing of the Cantonese Army has reported his capture of Lungyenchow in Fukien and the warships operating around the island of Hainan are making the return of Lung Chi kuang to his stronghold a difficulty.

The union of all sides in Canton and the split of the Military party in Peking seem to hasten the success of the Constitutionalists who wish more than many others the return to peace and order and the prompt restoration of the National Assembly in Peking.

THE COMBING OUT IN SHANGHAI.

The full publication of the results of the military tribunals in Hongkong, remarks the *N. C. "Daily News"*, has naturally set people wondering what will be the outcome of the similar work in Shanghai. Inquiry shows that while the recent tribunal here has arrived at its own decision, authorities at Home have again been beset with eleventh-hour doubts. About 150 men altogether have been passed by the tribunal, of whom about two-thirds would be taken from Shanghai, the remainder from ports all over China. They include men of mixed European and Asiatic parentage, as well as European; a considerable proportion have had military training and would easily qualify as officers; and about a third are married men. It may be that the Government is bothered about the question of payments to the latter's dependents. It may be that it is concerned, once again, about the possible damage to British interests in China compared with the fewness in all of the men available. At any rate, the decision whether they are or are not to be sent still hangs fire.

GOLD NOTE PROJECT.

A BLOW AT CONSORTIUM!

Reuter's Correspondent at Peking writes:—The conviction is growing that one of the objects of the promulgation of the regulations concerning gold-notes is to force the Group Banks to give up their option on the Currency Reform Loan under the 1911 Agreement. By the promulgation of these childish proposals the Ministry of Finance is able to approach the Group Banks with a cut-and-dried scheme and to ask them whether they wish to support it, which the Group Banks will naturally refuse to do. The insincerity of the avowed intention to pave the way for the adoption of a gold standard is demonstrated by the fact that there is no free gold in the world at the present time or possibly for years to come and therefore it is impossible for China to accumulate a gold reserve. It is believed that the scheme may also be designed to keep the American bankers out of the Group.

SUPPLIED BY ALL CHEMISTS.

PHYSICIANS prescribed Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhœa Remedy because it relieves cramps in the stomach and intestinal pains quicker than any preparation they can compound. It can be bought from any chemist. A bottle will keep for years, and no home is complete without it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

THE UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, JULY 1918.

HONOURS LIST.

46 James Lawrence Young Saye, Diocesan Boys' School.
80 Thongkam Chokumaya.
151 Ng Ah-hoe, Penang Free School.
155 Non Khye-hong, Penang Free School.
159 Yeoh Cheang-hoe, Penang Free School.

PASS LIST.

3 Sheikh Basheer Ahmed, Queen's College.
5 Shi Iu-tak, Queen's College.
6 Noel Braga, St. Joseph's College.
*7 Mok Tai-Tin, Queen's College.
10 George William Finney Millar, St. Joseph's College.
12 José Ludivico Xavier, St. Joseph's College.
16 Duarte Recardo de Souza Remedios, St. Joseph's College.
20 Seah Eng-khway, St. Joseph's College.
*24 Yue Man-kwong, St. Stephen's College.
27 Fung Kee-yuen, Queen's College.
43 Fok Chong-wa, Queen's College.
44 Yuen Wui-ping, Diocesan Boys' School.
47 Lau Ka-tat, Queen's College.
51 Lo Man-ho, Queen's College.
52 Ho Chee-wing, Diocesan Boys' School.
54 Frederico Francisco Prata, Diocesan Boys' School.
55 Wong Tin-sik, Queen's College.
57 Tam Wai-ying, Queen's College.
62 Lim Kho-leng.
67 Tsui Ping-tong, Queen's College.
69 Chau Po-sham, Queen's College.
71 Lo Kai-san, Queen's College.
72 Pan Tse-chuen.
78 Banyen.
87 Joseph Chow-fong, St. Joseph's College.
96 Chow Cheng-lum.
97 Lim Kho-beng.
*99 Wee Cheng-giok.
153 Ong Huck-lim, Penang Free School.
154 Gunn Lay-teik, St. Xavier's Institution, Penang.
156 V. Nadason, St. Xavier's Institution, Penang.
157 Toh Chiu-eng, Penang Free School.
158 Cheah Toon-chuan, Anglo-Chinese School, Penang.
160 Thomas Ragland Puneh Dawson, Anglo-Chinese School, Penang.
161 Yeoh Teik-ee, Penang Free School.
163 Chia Pow-hin, St. John's Institution, Kuala Lumpur.
203 Tsu Vi Zung, Medhurst College, Shanghai.
213 Tsang Ding-zau, Medhurst College, Shanghai.
301 Li Nai-shen, Tientsin Anglo-Chinese College.
†353 Tse Mun-lung, Queen's College.
†360 Woo Pak-luk, St. Joseph's College.

*Qualified for Faculty of Medicine.
†Entered for Senior Local—qualified for Matriculation.

Candidates who may matriculate in the Faculties of Arts or Engineering but will be required to pass subsequently in Chemistry:

42 Iu Po Sham, Diocesan Boys' School.
48 Ung Yau-chung, Diocesan Boys' School.
49 Chou Man-chan, Queen's College.
50 Yeung Kam-pan, Diocesan Boys' School.

Candidates Referred in English:—

31 So Sui, Queen's College.
41 Lau Ping-tsang, Queen's College.
82 Tanimura Hidetoshi.
101 Kuribayashi Ichiji.

Candidates who failed in the Matriculation but have been awarded Senior Local Certificates:—

2 Emile Aubouy, St. Joseph's College. (Dist. in French).
13 Frederico Antonio Xavier, Queen's College.
81 William Robert Cecil James Michael, St. Joseph's College.
89 Leonardo Francisco Maria Xavier St. Joseph's College.
201 Hsu Han Chang, Medhurst College, Shanghai.
207 Sung Chien, Medhurst College, Shanghai.

Candidates who have previously passed the Matriculation Examination and have now qualified for the Faculty of Medicine:—

95 Tan Soo-kim.
98 Soo Hoy-mun.

Candidates who were referred in English at the last Examination and have now passed:—

74 Wong Yan-kwong.
76 Liu Chun-kin.

SENIOR LOCAL EXAMINATION, JULY 1918.

BOYS.

Note:—Candidates who have qualified for Matriculation are entered on the Matriculation List.

352 Edward Ho-Tung, Queen's College.
356 Stephen Tsang Kwong-lok, St. Joseph's College.
357 Ko Yau-cheong, Queen's College.
363 Ho Shiu-kui, Queen's College.
366 Lai Shu-fan, St. Paul's College.
367 Sulayman Haroon, Queen's College.
369 Ebrahim Haroon, Queen's College.

GIRLS.

HONOURS LIST.

401 Antonio Campos, Italian Convent.
402 Maria Manuela de Carvalho, Italian Convent.
405 Dolores Juson, Italian Convent.
410 Pearl Bew, St. Stephen's Girls' College.

PASS LIST.

404 Luiza Gil, Italian Convent. (Dist. in Biblical Knowledge).
406 Maria da Roza, Italian Convent.
407 Asuncion Sian, Italian Convent.
408 Ui Chung-sun, Italian Convent.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Administrative Orders by Major H. A. Morgan, Administrative Commandant.

No. 987 Pte. J. H. Stewart was enrolled on 20.8.18, and posted to "D" Coy.

TRANSFER.

No. 604 Pte. G. Martin is transferred from No. 7 to No. 5 Platoon, dated 19.8.18.

RIFLES.

All ranks will send their rifles to Headquarters for inspection "by the Armourer before commencing the Annual Musketry Course.

SICK PARADES.

During the absence on leave of Major G. D. R. Blake, Lieut. J. T. Smalley will attend at Headquarters at 8.45 a.m. daily except Sundays. All ranks requiring medical aid are to attend there and not at Major Black's consulting room until further notice.

LEAVE.

No. 280 Lance Sergt. F. Meade, "B" Coy., is granted leave for the duration of the war, from 23.8.18.

No. 332 Corpl. E. C. Norris, Eng. Coy., is granted leave for the duration of the war, to date from day of departure.

No. 478 Corpl. A. Nicol, "B" Coy., is granted leave for the duration of the war, from 17.8.18.

Lieut. A. E. Wright, M. Gun Coy., is granted 3 weeks' leave, from 27.8.18.

Pte. R. M. Henderson, "A" Coy., is granted 6 weeks' leave, from 27.8.18.

Gnr. Wm. Fraser, Arty. Coy., is granted, 6 months' leave, on Medical Certificate, from 21.8.18.

Sapper T. Miller, Eng. Coy., is granted one year's leave, on business, from 20.8.18.

JUDGING DISTANCE.

The next Judging Distance parades will be as follows:—

"A" Company, 7th September.
"B" " 14th

Half of the Machine Gun Company, Mounted Section and Signalling Section will parade with "A" Company and the other half with "B" Company.

No exemptions whatever will be granted from these parades.

Men who failed to attend the last Judging Distance parades will attend both of the above as follows:—

Men of "A" Company and those of the M. Gun Coy., Mounted Section and Signalling Section parading with "A" Company, on 14th Sept.

Men of "B" Company and those of the M. Gun Coy., Mounted Section and Signalling Section parading with "B" Company, on 7th Sept.

Detailed orders for these parades will be issued later.

Orders for Artillery Company by Capt. J. H. W. Armstrong, V.D.

PARADES AT BELCHERS' BATTERY.

TUESDAY, 27th instant:—
7.30 a.m.—Right Half Coy. New Layers' Class only.
5.30 p.m.—Left Half Coy. Full drill.
THURSDAY, 29th instant:—
5.30 p.m.—Left Half Coy. New D.R.F. Class only.
FRIDAY, 30th instant:—
7.30 a.m.—Right Half Coy. Full drill.
5.30 p.m.—Left Half Coy. New Layers' class only.

Orders for Engineer Company by Captain W. Russell.

23rd to 30th instant:—

R.E. MANNING NIGHTLY.

Parades as per rosters posted at Headquarters. Engine Drivers at 6.30 p.m. Electricians at 6.45 p.m.

OFFICERS NEXT FOR DUTY.

Belchers, Lieut. Hall; Lyeemun, Capt. James; Stonecutters, Lieut. Stevenson.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR HIGHER RATINGS AND N.C.Os. AND MEN OF THE INFANTRY BATTALION ATTACHED FOR DUTY.

Class 1, at Belchers at 6.30 p.m. on Mondays and Thursdays for all who have not passed the "Proficient" rate (1/-) examination.

Class 2, at Belchers at 6.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays for all N.C.Os. and men of higher ratings, under Staff Sergts. Ovendene and Parsons, R.E. and Sergt. Day, H.K.D.C.

Class 3, at Lyeemun at 6.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays, under Staff Sergts. Barclay and White, R.E. and Sergt. Williams, H.K.D.C.

Orders for Infantry Battalion by Major H. A. Morgan.

PARADES.

"A" Company.

TUESDAY, 27th instant:—
5.15 p.m. No. 2 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 8 and 9. Dress, drill order with pouches.
WEDNESDAY, 28th instant:—
5.15 p.m. At King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 8 and 9. Dress, drill order with pouches.
5.15 p.m. No. 4 Platoon (N.C.Os and men as detailed by Platoon Commander) at Kennedy Road Range. T.E.T. (Grouping). Dress, drill order without rifles.
THURSDAY, 29th instant:—
5.15 p.m. No. 2 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 10 and 11. Dress, drill order with pouches.
5.30 p.m. No. 3 Platoon will parade as ordered by Platoon Commander.

"B" Company.

TUESDAY, 27th instant:—
5.15 p.m. No. 3 Platoon at Cricket Club. T.E.T. Dress, drill order with pouches. All exempted men are to attend this parade.
5.30 p.m. No. 6 Platoon at Headquarters. T.E.T. Dress, drill order with pouches. All exempted men are to attend this parade.
5.30 p.m. No. 7 Platoon on Polo Ground. Hongkong residents will parade at Cricket Club at 5.10 p.m. and proceed by Tram to Causeway Bay. T.E.T. Dress, drill order with pouches and 15 rounds dummies. All exempted men are to attend this parade.
THURSDAY, 29th instant:—
5.30 p.m. No. 8 Platoon at Kowloon Docks T.E.T.
Machine Gun Company.
MONDAY, 26th instant:—
5.15 p.m. Men who have not passed in "Grouping" at Kennedy Road Range. Dress, drill order with rifles.

MOUNTED SECTION.

MONDAY, 26th instant:—
5.30 p.m. At Headquarters. T.E.T. Dress, drill order.
THURSDAY, 29th inst:—
5.30 p.m. Jockey Club Stables. Dress, drill order without rifles.

SIGNALLING SECTION.

THURSDAY, 29th instant:—
5.15 p.m. Parade at Headquarters. T.E.T. Dress, drill order (Rifle, belt, sidearms and pouches).

NOTE.

There will be a voluntary lamp reading class at 7 p.m. every Friday until further notices. Mufti may be worn.

RECRUITS.

MONDAY, 26th & FRIDAY, 30th inst:—
5.30 p.m. Recruits of all units except "D" Company on Murray Parade Ground, under Sergts. Edmonds (Monday) and Oxberry, (Friday). Dress, drill order.

Orders for Cadet Company by 2nd Lieut. J. E. W. Beard.

LEAVE.

Cadet Buglar H. Duncan is granted 2 months leave, from 20.8.18.

PARADES.

Ref. order dated 16.8.18. Nos. 3 and 4 sections will fall in at the V.R.C. at 5.30 p.m. instead of at Headquarters at 1.30 p.m. on Saturday 24th instant to proceed to Saiwan.
WEDNESDAY, 28th instant:—
5 p.m. Swimming. Fall in at Blake Pier.

NOTICE.

Swimming heats will take place at the V.R.C. Bath on Friday and Saturday the 23rd and 24th instant, at 3 a.m. All entrants must attend, otherwise they will not be allowed to compete on the 31st instant.

G. E. STEWART,
Captain,
Adjutant, H.K. Defence Corps.

AMERICAN CABLES.

[BY AMERICAN NAVY WIRELESS SERVICE.]

U.S. PROPOSAL FOR PRISONER CONFERENCE.

ACCEPTED BY BERLIN.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.

The Swiss Government has transmitted to the Department of State the formal acceptance by Germany of the American proposal for a conference on the treatment and exchange of prisoners to be held at Berne in the middle of September.

BERLIN PRESSING FINLAND TO FIGHT ALLIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.

A report received by the Department of State from sources considered reliable says that the German Government has addressed an ultimatum to the Finnish Government requiring the Finnish army to prepare to march against the Entente forces on the Murman Coast within two weeks.

Another despatch from Stockholm says that the Russian sailors are declaring that they will fight the German Government rather than give up their ships, or will blow up the Russian navy rather than have it fall into the hands of the Germans.

The despatch also says that Lenin and Trotsky were seen in Kronstadt by Russian sailors.

An official despatch from France says that several Rumanian officers made a long journey through Russia to join the French army.

THE ALLIES AND THE CZECHO-SLOVAKS.

Washington, Aug. 14.—

The recognition by the British Government of the Czecho-Slovaks as an independent allied nation arrayed against the Central Powers followed similar action on the part of the Italian Government.

Only recently Mr. Lansing, the Secretary of State, expressed the deep sympathy with which the United States Government views the national aspirations of the Czecho-Slovaks and the other oppressed peoples in the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

The president of the Czecho-Slovak forces operating with Italy, France and Russia expressed high appreciation of the action of the British Government. He said that it was doubly valuable since it comes after the adoption of a similar course by two other great nations.

The Czecho-Slovaks are regarded as the most powerful of the disaffected people in Austria-Hungary. They inhabit a long stretch of territory on the southern boundary of Germany, and their representatives in the Entente capitals contend that the establishment of an independent Czecho-Slovak nation after the war would set up a barrier between Germany and Austria and dissipate the German dream of an open road to Baghdad.

BOOT MAKING FOR SOLDIERS.

A patriotic Leicester firm has placed at the disposal of the East Midlands committee for the training of discharged soldiers and sailors £100,000 worth of machinery to enable the men to learn the trade.

Money-lending between friends nearly always ends in their becoming enemies.—Judge Rentoul, at the City of London Court.

KEEP IT HANDY.

IMMEDIATE relief is necessary in attacks of diarrhœa. Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhœa Remedy should always be on hand. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE GREAT BATTLE.

NO RESPITE FOR THE GERMANS.

BLOW WILL FOLLOW BLOW.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, says:

General Humbert's Army continues to advance. Between Lassigny and the Oise the enemy were pressed back to the line of heights overlooking the Divette. Although the Germans are still holding Beplemont the French from the west have reached the outskirts of the village.

Commenting on General Sir Julian Byng's attack, the correspondent says the intereence is that the Boche will be given no respite. Blow will follow blow until the enemy is forced to make a bigger step backward than he has yet contemplated.

PROGRESS BY BRITISH.

ENEMY'S POSITIONS PENETRATED DEEPLY.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

Our attack launched this morning on a ten-mile front, from the Ancre to the neighbourhood of Toyen-Neville, was successful. We penetrated deeply into the enemy's positions on the whole front and prisoned a number. English and New Zealand troops accompanied the Tanks and stormed the foremost lines under cover of a mist, capturing Beaucourt-sur-Ancre, Puisaimont, Bucquoy, Ablainzerville and Moyenneville.

The English Divisions continued to advance as far as the neighbourhood of the Albert-Arras railway, capturing Achiet-le-Petit, Rogeast Wood and Courcelles-Comte.

There was severe fighting at different points along the line of railway and west of Achiet-le-Grand. A hostile attack was repulsed.

Our battle patrols actively engaged the enemy opposite Thiepval and northwards of our attack.

We advanced the line between Boisleux, Ittnare and Mercatel, and also advanced the line of the Lys front in the neighbourhood of Le Touret eastward of Paradis, and between Merville and Outtersteene, taking a few prisoners. We took 138 prisoners southward of Loere."

GENERAL BYNG'S SURPRISE ATTACK.

GERMAN INFANTRY COMPANIES 50 STRONG.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters says:—

General Sir Julian Byng's attack, in which Tanks participated, was a tactical surprise in a thick morning mist. The German infantry were found to be weak in places. Some companies were only 50 strong.

We captured a number of field-guns in the early stages of the advance, which is progressing well.

Our airmen were at first restricted by the fog but as the fog lifted they took a full hand in the battle.

PRISONERS AND GUNS SWELLING.

LATEST.

General von Below's Army to-day got a heavy gruelling from General Sir Julian Byng, who achieved an important strategic result. The prisoners and guns are swelling into fine round numbers.

Enemy casualties are admitted to be very high. The 18th German Army Corps suffered terribly.

Our infantry and Tanks fought with irresistible spirit. Swarms of our aeroplanes participated.

The main line of the enemy's defence was the embankment on the Albert-Arras railway, which was honeycombed with machine-guns, but some of our heavy guns have been hurried up and are now enfilading the line. There is an unconfirmed report that the infantry and Tanks have crossed the railway.

There is general satisfaction as regards the progress of the battle.

GERMAN REPORTS.

LONDON, Aug. 22.
11.40 p.m.

A German official report, issued on the evening of the 21st, says:—

To the north of the Ancre strong English attacks on a wide front broke down with heavy losses.

LONDON, Aug. 22.
4.40 p.m.

A wireless German official report states:

Between the Ancre and the Avre since the 8th our troops report that more than 500 Tanks have been destroyed.

A French attack between the Oise and the Aisne penetrated the front lines, but was broken on the line of Carlepont southward to Blerancourt, Vezapônin and Pommiers.

Our counter-attacks drove back the enemy advancing on Javigny ridge to Bieuxy.

French attacks late in the evening collapsed on the whole front.

[*Apropos* of these enemy reports, we may quote the following from an official communique furnished by the censor at Singapore on enemy communiques in general:

"An examination of the enemy communiques shows that they are usually at complete variance with our own. Comparing them with our official versions we find abundant internal evidence of *suppressio veri* and *suggestio falsi*, the obvious intent being to hearten the German people and depress the Allies. Whereas we have never attempted to hide any real enemy success and frankly admitted our difficulties and the fierce resistance of the enemy, his communiques either completely suppress any mention of our advance or make grudging and slighting admission to minimise his defeats.

"He is particularly self-congratulatory when our versions are claiming great success during the most rapid period of our recent advance he claims a daily increasing number of prisoners. He cultivates a cunning semblance of blunt and honest brevity, particularly when he has nothing good to report, and makes occasional excursions into the truth to produce the impression in allied minds that all his communiques truly reflect the position of affairs. Some general statement such as "the enemy failed to break through" is employed as a cloak to hide a real considerable Allied advance. His hardihood is at times astounding. At the time when we were making great progress and the enemy was rapidly falling back he asks the world to believe 'complete success Germans,' 'enemy attack downbroke,' 'we backthrew enemy,' 'we defeated assault,' 'heavy losses,' 'we sanguinarily repulsed Anglo-French.' (Wireless German official London July 22). This is characteristic of most enemy communiques which frequently betray a total lack of restraint."]

REVOLUTION IN GERMANY AFTER WAR.

WHISPERS IN GERMAN ARMY.

LUDENDORFF'S ATTEMPT TO SUPPRESS SUCH TALK.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, says:—

The following German order, signed by General Ludendorff, has fallen into our hands:

"It has come to my knowledge that men on leave have spoken publicly of a revolution, to break out in Germany after the war. One soldier from the Rheinish Westphalia has declared that it is with this object that the men in his district are going on leave, taking weapons with them, namely, captured revolvers or hand grenades. I desire the kit of the man going on leave to be searched as test cases, when the occasion offers, for offences which if detected must be severely punished. Above all I wish to impress upon the superior officers who hear such talk or hear it through others that they must deal with it immediately. The Home authorities and the Director of Military Railways will take corresponding measures."

ALLIES' NEW TANKS.

BERNE, Aug. 20.

The Austrian paper *Neue Freie Press* of August 18th says: "The new Tanks used by the Allies are real ambulance fortresses."

The *Arbeiter Zeitung* on the same date writes: "We do not know if the Germans are able to make up for the technical advance the Allies have been able to make. The latter, who have the industrial development of three countries at their disposal and also the raw materials of the whole world, may be able to speed up the construction of Tanks *en masse*."

TEETHING CHILDREN.

TEETHING children have more or less diarrhœa, which can be controlled by giving Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhœa Remedy. All that is necessary is to give the prescribed dose after each operation of the bowels, more than natural and then castor oil to cleanse the system. It is safe and sure. Even the most severe and dangerous cases are quickly cured by it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

GOOD WORK BY NAVAL AIRMEN.

ENEMY SHIPPING AND TOWNS BOMBARDED.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

The Admiralty states:—

Between the 15th and the 18th the Air Force contingents attached to the Navy dropped 15 to 16 tons of explosives on railway works at Zeebrugge and the Bruges docks, anti-aircraft batteries at Westende and Ostend docks, Zeebrugge, Aertrycke, Middlekerke, the Planschendaele Canal, St. Alhille dump, Meetkerke, Leffinghe, Zeebrugge, the Bruges canal and enemy shipping. Good results were obtained.

We destroyed nine enemy machines and drove down eight others. We lost four machines, one of which landed in Holland.

BRITISH AVIATORS' WORK.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says:—

We brought down one aeroplane. One British machine is missing.

BELGIAN RELIEF SHIP SUNK.

LIFEBOATS FIRED ON BY U-BOAT.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 21.

The Dutch steamer *Gasconier, en route* from Brooklyn to Rotterdam with a cargo of grain and flour for the Belgian Relief Committee, was fired on without warning by a U-boat in Norwegian waters.

The vessel, which was fully marked and flew a special flag, lowered her life-boats which the U-boat bombarded. One of them was destroyed and several seamen were frightfully crippled. The Dutch crew heroically attempted to save their comrades but six of the wounded died in the water.

The steamer took fire and sank in twenty minutes.

Twenty-one of the crew, including wounded, were subsequently rescued; but the U-boat made off without attempting to save its victims.

THE COAL SCARCITY.

THE PREMIER'S APPEAL TO USE WOOD FUEL.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

Mr. Lloyd George, speaking at Criccieth (his country home in Wales), emphasised the necessity of saving coal and increasing the output. Without minimising the British sufferings, they could not be compared for one hour with those of France. All the latter's coal mines had been taken away. The least we could do was to provide her wants. Great Britain also needed coal for war purposes. The miners could help just as much as if they were in the battle line. He appealed to the people to use more wood as fuel.

TANK BRIGADE FOR OVERSEAS.

AUSTRALIA'S NEW OFFER.

MELBOURNE, Aug. 21.

It is stated that the Military authorities are considering the formation of a Tank Brigade for service Overseas.

It is believed that many men possessing special qualifications as mechanics will eagerly join such a unit.

D.S.O. AND M.C.'S. ONLY FOR "SERVICES IN ACTION."

LONDON, Aug. 22.

The War Office has decided that from August 1st the Distinguished Service Order, the Military Cross and the Distinguished Conduct Medal will be awarded for "services in action."

THE TRAM AND BUS STRIKE.

WORK TO BE RESUMED.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

A conference of bus strikers, and representatives of the unions concerned and Sir George Askwith of the Board of Trade has recommended the resumption of work, pending a reference of the disputed questions to the Committee of Production, whose award caused the strike.

For wearing the V.C. decoration, to which he was not entitled, a man was sentenced in London recently to three months' hard labour.

At the Guildhall the Court of Hustings was opened with the formula: All manner of persons who have been five times called and not surrendered their bodies to the Sheriff, this Court does adjudge the man to be outlawed and the woman to be waived.

FALSE TRADE DESCRIPTION.

AN INTERESTING CASE.

An interesting case was heard this morning at the Magistracy by Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe in which Wing Wing Sing, a Chinese cotton dealer, of 182, Queen's Road Central, was summoned by the Inspector of Weights and Measures for selling cotton reels with a false description.

The Crown Solicitor (Mr. G. H. Wakeman) prosecuted and Mr. M. K. Lo defended.

The Crown Solicitor said that under sub-section 5 section 3 of the Merchandise and Trade-Mark Ordinance defendant could be tried by the Supreme Court if he so wished it.

Mr. Lo said that his client wished the case to be dealt with summarily.

The Crown Solicitor said the defendant was guilty of an offence under the Ordinance.

The Magistrate: Unless he can prove to the contrary.

The Crown Solicitor: Yes, the onus is on the defence to prove it.

Inspector Terret said that he sent a Chinese detective to defendant's shop to buy a reel of cotton. The detective brought the cotton and gave it to witness, who later on personally purchased two reels of cotton from defendant's shop. Witness then asked defendant's men to measure the cotton in his presence, and it was found that the reels which were marked 500 yards were considerably short in each case.

The Crown Solicitor: Have you had any experience of cotton in the Colony?—Yes.

Is there any common knowledge of Japanese cotton?—It seems to be well-known that Japanese cotton is short.

What is your personal experience about buying Japanese cotton?—I have purchased it before. The cotton is inferior.

Mr. Lo: Inspector Terret, I understand from you that it is common knowledge that Japanese cotton is short in measurement. May I assume that this common knowledge is shared by those who buy Japanese goods?—By the majority.

For instance, if I buy 500 yards of Japanese cotton, I should not expect to get 500 yards?—You may, but somebody may not.

If it is common knowledge that Japanese goods are of short measurement, there is no point in saying that the man is deceived if the cotton is short?—If you are possessed of that knowledge; the other may not be.

What do you call common knowledge?—People in Hongkong may have an idea that they may get short measure when buying Japanese cotton, but a person from an outside district may not have that knowledge.

When a man goes to buy a reel of cotton does he satisfy himself whether the reel contains the 500 yards or not?—Suppose your wife goes to buy, would she measure it off?—As a matter of fact my wife has complained to me. She, on one occasion, found a reel contain less than the description.

Assuming that the defendant was dealing in Japanese goods for the first time, would you expect him to know that the quantity is less than 500 yards?—You must expect it of a dealer.

I understand that you had a search warrant, or at any rate you at one time or another made a search and seized the goods?—It was on the 17th. I issued the summons before I took the warrant out.

Have you measured cotton goods of any manufacturers, other, than Japanese?—I have measured English manufactures. They are in many cases over. Seventy-five yards may turn out to be 76 yards.

Assuming that the defendant merely got the thing from a manufacturer in Japan, paid him the price and sold the goods in Hongkong, he would not be deceiving if he sold them in Hongkong. From his point of view he would not make a profit?—It depends on the prices he has paid.

Supposing 8.50 yen for 12 dozens was the price he paid in Japan for these goods, do you think there is any advantage in deceiving?—I take it he sells at 10 cents a reel or $1.20 a dozen. There is 50 per cent. gross profit.

Fifty per cent. gross profit is not much in war-time. You have not taken into consideration freight, etc.

The Crown Solicitor said the question was whether the false trade description was to apply in the present case. The selling of these reels of cotton marked "500 yards" entitled a man to get 500 yards and not a lesser number. If his Worship decided that the mark was wrongly applied he was bound to convict him under the description of false trade descriptions in the Ordinance. He then cited a few cases.

Mr. Lo (interposing): I cannot deny that it is a false trade description.

Continuing, Mr. Lo said the only defence was section 8 that "having taken all precautions he had no reason to suspect the trade-mark." That would apply to all reasonable precautions.

The manager of the firm said that his shop dealt in Japanese goods, were short.

He only commenced dealing in cotton last year. He had a branch at Kobe, and it was this branch that sent him the cotton. He was not aware how many yards the reel contained. A gross of reels cost 8.50 yen, and he admitted that his profit was about 50 per cent. gross. He had received no complaints from his customers to the effect that the reels were short.

Judgment was reserved.

THE SITUATION IN SIBERIA.

AMERICANS AT VLADIVOSTOCK.

[REUTER'S PACIFIC SERVICE.]

VLADIVOSTOK, Aug. 15.

Yesterday the first contingent of American troops docked at mid-afternoon, seven and a half days out of Manila, after an uneventful voyage. In excellent spirits the men crowded the rails and filled the rigging, cheering, and received the cheers of the Allied warships. The crowd on the docks appeared amazed at the vociferous entry of the Americans, contrasting to that of the less demonstrative Allies. The Czechs on the docks returned the greeting in equal measure.

A launch from the U.S.S. *Brooklyn* picked up the transport early in the morning outside, where it lay fog-bound for five hours.

The men remain aboard the transport to-night and are waiting the arrival of two other transports which are due to-morrow, after which it is proposed to hold a general parade.

The Japanese contingents have arrived at Nikolsk and are proceeding to the Ussuri front.

SPEEDY ALLIED HELP NEEDED.

VLADIVOSTOK, Aug. 14.

General Diedrichs to-day submitted to the representatives of the Allies a memorandum setting forth the urgency of speedier assistance on a larger scale in order to advance to Irkutsk, pointing out that if the Allied forces did not reach Irkutsk within six weeks it will be tantamount to the loss of all the Czecho-Slovaks in West Siberia and will leave Russia entirely at the mercy of the Germans.

JAPANESE TROOPS TO MANCHULI.

TOKIO, Aug. 13.
(Delayed)

The Government has issued the following statement:—

"The attention of the Japanese Government has recently been called to the growing activities of armed German, Austrian and Hungarian prisoners in Siberia along the borders of Manchuria. These prisoners have practically assumed command of the forces of the Soviets and are now pressing upon the Chinese frontier in the direction of the town of Manchuli and the imminence of the danger has compelled a large number of the Japanese and Chinese inhabitants of that town to seek refuge in flight. The situation involves a direct menace to Chinese territory and is a no less serious concern to Japan, united as she is with China in bonds of close solidarity.

"The two Governments accordingly have considered, in common, the course to be adopted in this state of affairs and have agreed, as a provisional measure of emergency, that a portion of the Japanese troops at present stationed in South Manchuria be ordered immediately to proceed to Manchuli.

"Such a movement of troops has been actuated solely by the spirit of harmonious co-operation existing between Japan and China in face of the threatening danger, and in undertaking it the Japanese Government will scrupulously respect the sovereignty of China as well as the rights and interests of the local population. They are happy to believe that the proposed measure will be largely instrumental in promoting relations of mutual confidence and good neighbourliness between the two nations."

CHINA TO SEND TWO BRIGADES.

PEKING, August 15.

The Government has decided to despatch two brigades of Fengtien troops to Manchuli to co-operate with the Japanese under the terms of the Sino-Japanese Military Agreement.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has appointed two additional delegates, Yuan Shang-ping, formerly Chinese Consul at Irkutsk, and Li Shin-chung, formerly Second Secretary to the Chinese Legation at Petrograd, to carry out an investigation into the situation in Siberia.

THE LANDING OF THE JAPANESE.

TOKIO, Aug. 14.

An official message says:—

The ceremony of landing at Vladivostok was carried out on the morning of the 12th in the presence of the Divisional Commander and officers and the representatives of the Allies. The advance guards of the infantry have already left for Nikolsk and are expected to arrive there to-day.

Since General Semenoff's retreat to Manchuli large numbers of Russians have been taking refuge at Hailar, causing an abnormal congestion and a rise in the price of all commodities. The Mayor of the railway zone at Hailar states that the railway employes and other Russians there total 4,000, besides 5,000 Chinese. There has now been an influx of over 12,000 refugees from Manchuli and every available shelter has been offered, in addition to 400 railway cars. The Japanese there are being well cared for but the sudden and abnormal congestion is causing no little distress.

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"AMAKUSA MARU".....Sunday, 25th Aug. at Noon.

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SHANGHAI	SIKIANG	Aug. 27, at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN	KUECHOW	Aug. 30, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	SUIYANG	Aug. 30, at 3 p.m.

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PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

S.S. "JUTLANDIA" FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from San Francisco, with general cargo and cargo transferred from the s.s. "ARAKAN," Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that the Cargo will be landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, and must also complete assignment of existing rights and claims against the Dutch steamer s.s. "ARAKAN" as required by the Division of Operations of the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on MONDAY, the 26th August, 1918, at 10 A.M.

All claims must be presented within one month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 28th August, 1918, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co
J. ORAM SHEPPARD,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, Aug. 22, 1918. 692

METALS

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S. S.	Leave Hongkong About

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.

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IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

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STEAMERS.	Leave H'KONG about	Leave S'PORE about	Due at M'SEILLES, if calling about	Due LONDON about

THE INTERMEDIATE SERVICE IS TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth Furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.

Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES,

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expect 1 of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, Dates of Sailings etc., apply to.

P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	*Iyo Maru, 12,330 tons	WED., 4th Sept., 11 a.m.
	*Kitano Maru, 15,980 tons	WED., 18th Sept., 11 a.m.
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	*Nikko Maru, 9,600 tons	SAT., 14th Sept., 11 a.m.
	*Aki Maru, 12,300 tons	SAT., 19th Oct., 11 a.m.
Shanghai, Moji & Kobe		

London or Liverpool via S'pore, Colombo, Delagoa Bay & Cape Town

Melbourne via Manila Zamboanga, Thursday Is., Townsville, Brisbane, & Sydney

New York via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco & Panama Canal

Bombay via Singapore, Malacca, & Colombo

Calcutta via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon

FOR DATES OF SAILING APPLY AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE.

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji

* Wireless Telegraphy.

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Next sailing from Hongkong:

‡ "Fushimi Maru," WEDNESDAY, 11th Sept., at 11 a.m.

* "Kashima Maru," THURSDAY, 19th Sept., at 11 a.m.

‡ Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
S. MORI, *Manager*

Telephone 292 & 293.

CAN AMERICA GROW RUBBER?

The American Rubber Trade has been more or less seriously threatened ever since the beginning of the Great War in 1914. Of the raw materials necessary for war-work none is more vital than india-rubber. It is, therefore, interesting to know that there are shrubs, now growing wild in California, that contain workable quantities of it, and that by the cultivation of these it is possible that the Americans may be able to grow their own rubber in the United States. How this may come about is told by the editor of "The India-Rubber World" (New York, June 1st) in the pages of his paper. The beginning of this interesting investigation, he tells us, was when California created a Council of Defense, the head of which was the Governor of the State. Under him were committees to collect information on all subjects relative to war-supplies. In certain of the scientific sections were eminent botanists, and to two of them, Profs. Harvey Monroe Hall and Thomas Harper Goodspeed, was given the task of reporting in full upon the rubber-bearing shrubs that grow in the Sierras. He goes on:

"Not only was the work new, but so were the plants, except as they had been noted botanically. Indeed, after a season of hard work, of segregation, of analysis, the two experts gave only the generic names and refused to deal in species. In the meantime, with samples of rubber, chewed out of the bark by Indian squaws, with hundreds of prest specimens in the herbarium, and with root sections and bark sections by the hundred-weight, this season's survey is about to begin. It will consist of visits to the places where the plants are found in the greatest abundance, the examination of quadrats planted with seeds and cuttings last year, and an estimate of the territory covered by these plants. These are to be followed by estimates as to the number of plants, the rubber contained in them, and their accessibility. What this will lead to commercially the experts do not even attempt to predict. They know that there are plants containing 2, 3, 7, and 10 per cent. of rubber, and this means millions of pounds. Working for the Council of Defense, they plan to be thoroughly informed concerning this source of rubber. Then, were the United States for any reason cut off from its supplies of crude rubber, this source could be utilized promptly.

"The Chrysothamnus, the giant rabbit brush, grows six or more feet in height, is a perennial, and a mass of golden blossoms in flowering time, while one species possesses a most agreeable aromatic odor. This type contains 6 to 7 per cent. of rubber and can probably be propagated from cuttings. The rubber from it seems to be a little better than that from guayule. The 'Ericameria,' the 'dwarf rabbit brush,' is very small and grows sparsely in rocky places. Its rubber content is 10 per cent., but the product is very short and very resinous.

"It must be remembered that there are probably hundreds of species, and the botanists have not only the task of classifying them, but of recording the differences in the rubber content, the effect of temperature, rainfall, and location, and of the identification of such as can be made commercially valuable.

"Although such is not the main purpose of the investigation, it will unfailingly bring up the subject of utilizing the great waste lands of the Sierras in the cultivation of these rubber-producers. As they are found from 1,000 up to 7,000 feet altitude, and as the lands are so available and cheap, and furthermore as the plant needs no irrigation and is easily propagated by cuttings or by seeds, the attempt is sure to be made. It is only fair to state, however, that such attempts should be undertaken only after the most thorough investigation and under the watchful care of those perfectly familiar with the shrub. There is also the possibility that it might be profitable to erect extraction plants and get the rubber out in quantity. Then again it might not be. Certain it is, however, that the rubber is there and in an extremity would be very valuable."

EXPLOITING DISABLED MEN.

MR. HODGE HINTS AT LEGISLATION TO DEAL WITH EVIL.

15,000 NEW PENSIONS A MONTH.

About 15,000 men on an average come on the books of the Ministry of Pensions every month, said Mr. John Hodge, Minister of Pensions, in the House of Commons recently.

"The House was debating the Vote for the Department, and Mr. Hodge went on to say that, in recent months, there had been a great speeding-up in dealing with complaints and his hope was that, as the weeks grew into months, there would be very little cause of complaint, except in so far as the frailty of the human machine was concerned.

"It was hoped to have in every town of any size an orthopedic clinic where men who had obtained employment could present themselves for treatment. A new department ought to be created to deal with the supplying of artificial limbs. It was also essential that there should be an experimental laboratory, where all so-called new inventions could be examined.

"Mr. Hodge said that up to the end of April the number of disabled men who had received pensions was 341,025. Armless men would be the greatest difficulty in the future, and he urged that municipalities and public utility companies who required messengers should give the preference to one-armed men.

Recently cases of the exploitation of disabled men had come before him, and he could not find language strong enough to express his condemnation of anyone so mean as to seek to take advantage of a disabled man. Whether it might be possible to introduce legislation to protect disabled men from exploitation he could not say, but at the moment the Government were considering the subject, and if it were possible to frame an Act close enough to get at people of that kind, he should not hesitate to ask the House of Commons for the necessary power.

The Ministry had set up something like 1,000 disabled men, at an average cost of £17 13s. 4d. each, out of the voluntary fund that had been raised. To the end of April the number of disabled men who had received pensions was 341,025.

Sir A. Griffith Boscawen, replying to criticisms regarding delay in granting pensions, said the Ministry were going, by means of a new regulation, to give power to local Pensions Committees to grant temporary pensions pending the settlement of appeals. The expenditure of the Department last year was estimated at £23,000,000; this year the estimate was £46,000,000.

The Vote was agreed to.



BELTING FOR HIGH SPEED DRIVES

Contrast the short life of a cheap-to-buy belt with the years of satisfactory service a Walker belt will give—and the Walker belt will prove vastly cheaper to use.

The high quality of Walker Belting is the outcome of ninety-four years' experience. Every stage of the production—tanning, currying, manufacturing—is performed at our works with the care which has been the pride of Walkers throughout.

There is a Walker Belt for every drive, and manufacturers desirous of reducing power leakage caused by slipping belts are invited to ask for further particulars.

Walker's Belting

Makers through possibly for Walker's Belting, only see that you do not accept substitutes. You should always insist upon the genuine.

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Cable Address:

Hongkong: "IWASAKI".
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Codes:—A1, A. B. C. 5th Ed., Western Union and Bentley's.

Agency for:—THE OSAKA MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD., OSAKA.

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Sold in Bottles by all Druggists

Keating's Worm Tablets furnish a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for Intestinal or Thread Worms. Perfectly safe, mild, and especially adapted for children.

To be obtained of all Druggists.

Proprietors, THOMAS KEATING, London, Eng.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS

A Female Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, as they are the sure relief of any irregularity of the System. Sold by all Chemists and Stores and Depots throughout the World. Sole Proprietor, Mr. MARTIN, Chemist, Southampton, Eng.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSION.

15, Morrison Hill Road.

BANK

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... FRANCS 45,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... " 22,500,000
(1/3 of the Capital, i.e., Francs 15,000,000 subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic).

Chairman of the Board of Directors ..... ANDRE BERTHELOT
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Special facilities for French exchange
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HONGKONG BRANCH:
Queen's Buildings,
5, Chater Road. Tel. 2440

Hongkong, April 3, 1918. [30]

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PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. Mail Line.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST CLASS STEAMERS "ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA," 14,000 Tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,
via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

The Sunshine Belt.

The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at Noon.

S.S. "COLOMBIA" ..... WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11th, 1918
S.S. "VENEZUELA" ..... WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9th, 1918
S.S. "ECUADOR" ..... WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6th, 1918

These Steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable Staterooms (All single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., apply to—
COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexandra Buildings, Chater Road.

TELEPHONE 141.

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS—	
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2/—	$15,000,000
Silver	12,500,000
	$27,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

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Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the daily balance
On FIXED DEPOSITS:—
For 3 months 2½ per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 3½ " " "
" 12 " 4 " " "

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, March 23, 1918.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3½ PER CENT per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK, to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong May 14, 1918. 517

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£2,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	£1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING,
Manager.

Hongkong, May 7, 1917.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,00
Subscribed	1,125,000
Paid-up	562,500
Reserve Fund	850,000

BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

Every description of Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN,
Acting Manager
No. 7 Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, Oct. 6 1917.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	f. 75,000,000 = (£6,250,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	f. 60,000,000 = (£5,000,000
RESERVE FUND	f. 11,585,461 = (£ 965,288

HEAD OFFICE—AMSTERDAM.
Branches at
The Hague ... Rotterdam
HEAD AGENCY—BATAVIA.
Branches at

SAMARANG,	RANGOON,
SOERABAYA,	SAMARANG,
BANDOENG,	SHANGHAI,
CHERIBON,	SINGAPORE,
DJOKJAKARTA,	SOURABAYA,
KOTA RADJA,	BOGHARAMIA (Solo)
MAKASSAR,	LAMBAJ,
MEDAN,	TEKING TYCOON (Deli)
PADANG,	TEGAL,
PALEMBANG,	TELOK BETONG,
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The Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and Correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

J. F. VAN REES,
Manager.

Hongkong, Sept. 22, 1917.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	Yen 66,000,000.00
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 42,000,000.00
RESERVE FUND	" 23,100,000.00

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BOMBAY	NEWCHWANG
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NAGASAKI	TSINGTAU

Interest allowed on Current Account.
Deposits received for fixed periods as rates to be obtained on application.

EISHI ONO,
Manager.

Hongkong, 11 March, 1914.

NOTICE.

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WEATHER REPORT.

August 23rd. 1h. 06m.—No returns from Japan, Wladivostock and Formosa. Pressure has decreased slightly over Luzon, and increased slightly to moderately elsewhere; the trough of relatively low pressure remains stationary.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 74.33 inches, against an average of 62.79 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 24th August:—

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: E. winds, moderate; fair.

2.—Formosa Channel: The same as No. 1.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks: The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

OFFICIAL NIGHTS IN AUGUST.

The following Table shows the Standard Time at which official night ends and begins during the month of August:—

Date.	Ends.		Begins	
Aug. 23rd,	5.51	a.m.	6.59	p.m.
„ 24th,	5.52	„	6.58	„
„ 25th,	5.52	„	6.58	„
„ 26th,	5.52	„	6.57	„
„ 27th,	5.54	„	6.56	„
„ 28th,	5.54	„	6.56	„
„ 29th,	5.54	„	6.55	„
„ 30th,	5.54	„	6.54	„
„ 31st,	5.54	„	6.54	„

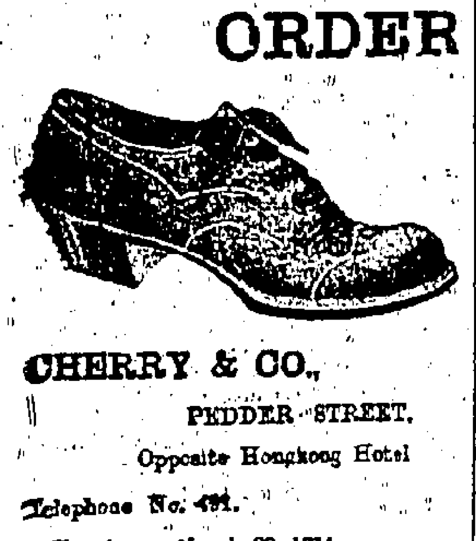
MOVEMENTS OF STEAMER.

The China Mail S.S. Co's. s.s. *China* sailed from Shanghai yesterday, and may be expected to arrive in Hongkong to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon.

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear.

MADE TO ORDER



CHERRY & CO.,
PEDDER STREET.
Opposite Hongkong Hotel
Telephone No. 491.
Hongkong, March 20, 1914

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, August 23, 1918.

On London—
Bank, Wire ... 3/6¼
On demand, ... 3/6⅜
30 days' sight ... 3/6⅝
4 months' sight, ... 3/6⅞
Credits, 4 months' sight, ... 3/7⅛
Documentary, 4 months' sight 3/7⅛

On Paris—
On demand, ... 480½
Credits, 4 months' sight, ... 497½

On New York—
On demand, ... 84¼
Credits, 60 days' sight, ... —

On Bombay—
Wire, ... —
On demand, ... nom.

On Calcutta—
Wire, ... —
On demand ... nom.

On Singapore—
On demand, ... 151⅞

On Manila—
On demand, ... 169

On Shanghai—
On demand ... nom.
30 days' sight (private paper) ... —

On Yokohama—
On demand, ... 154¼

Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per tael) ... 42.60
Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate) $ 5.60
Silver (per oz.) ... 49½ d.
Bar Silver in Hongkong ... 25 % prem.
Chinese Copper Cash ... 1 % pm.
Chinese Copper Cents ... 2 % pm.
Rate of Native Interest ... 7 % p.a.
Chinese Sub. Coin ... 7½% dis.
Hongkong Sub. Coin ... par.

HONGKONG REGISTER.

	Previous day at 3 p.m.	On date at 6 a.m.	On date at 3 p.m.
Barometer	29.84	29.83	29.81
Temperature	80	76	83
Humidity	84	92	72
Direction of Wind	E	E	E
Force	3	2	4
Weather	o	c	c
Rain	0.15	0.00	0.00

Highest open air Temperature on the 22nd—83
Lowest open air Temperature on the 23rd—76

T. F. CLAXTON *Director.*
Hongkong, Observatory Aug. 23, 1918.

Temperature.

Hongkong, August 23rd, 1918.

Barometer—9 A.M.		29.84
Do. 1 P.M.		29.80
Do. 4 P.M.		29.78
Thermometer 9 A.M.		81
Do. 1 P.M.		83
Do. 4 P.M.		83
Do. (Wet bulb) 9 A.M.		78
Do. (Wet bulb) 1 P.M.		79
Do. (Wet bulb) 4 P.M.		78
Do. Maximum		83
Do. Minimum (over night)		77

VISITORS AT THE HOTELS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

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Mr F. E. Combie, Mr S. Paul, Mr P. Vaitsfull, Mr I. Pooley, Mr C. Hawkins, Mr H. J. Rowe, Mr H. J. Hennessy, Mr and Mrs Sloor, Mr A. W. Mathews, Mrs Strahey, Mr O. Hermann, Mr W. Wachine.

FARES FOR PUBLIC VEHICLES.

CHAIRS.

I.—In Victoria with two Bearers.

Quarter hour,	10 cents.
Half hour,	20 „
One hour,	35 „
Three hours,	50 „
Six hours,	70 „
Day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.),	$1.00

If the trip is extended beyond Victoria half fare extra.

Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6 a.m. the above fares shall be increased by 50 per centum.

II.—Beyond Victoria, with four Bearers.

Hour,	0.60 cents.
Three hours	$1.00
Six hours,	1.50
Day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.),	2.00

III.—In the Hill District.

	With 2 Bearers	With 4 Bearers.
Quarter hour,	$0.15	$0.30
Half hour,	0.20	0.40
One hour,	0.30	0.60
Two hours,	0.50	0.80
Three hours,	0.70	1.00
Six hours,	1.00	1.50
Day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.)	1.50	2.00

RICKSHAS.

I.—In the Island of Hongkong, if engaged in Victoria.

Ten minutes,	5 cents
Quarter hour,	10 „
Half hour,	15 „
One hour,	20 „
Every Subsequent hour,	20 „

Note.—If the ricksha be engaged within the City of Victoria, and be discharged outside the Western part of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., or be discharged to the East of Bay View Police Station on the Eastern side of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., an extra half fare shall be chargeable.

II.—In Kowloon.

Quarter hour,	5 cents
Half hour,	15 „
Hour,	20 „
Every subsequent hour,	10 „

III.—Taipo Road.

Twenty cents shall be added for each extra hour or part of an hour if the hirer causes the journey to take longer than ...

To 4th mile—
single ... 75 cents ... 1 hour.
return ... $1.00 ... 2 hours.
Beyond 4th to 6th mile—
single ... $1.20 ... 2 hours.
return ... $1.50 ... 4 „
Beyond 6th to 9th mile—
single ... $1.75 ... 2½ „
return ... $2.00 ... 5 „
Beyond 9th to 11th mile—
single ... $2.00 ... 3 „
return ... $2.50 ... 7 „

Fares for journeys beyond the 11th mile to be a matter of previous arrangement in each case.

The fares here set out to apply to one ricksha with three coolies from Tsim Sha Tsui.

FARES FOR PUBLIC CARRIAGES.

I

	Not exceeding per passenger.
From Slaughter House to Sailors' Home	04 cents.
From Sailors' Home to Government Civil Hospital	04 „
From Government Civil Hospital to Clock Tower	04 „
From Clock Tower to Race Couse	10 „
From Clock Tower to Bay View House	12 „
From Wanchai Market to Bay View House	08 „
From Bay View House to Quarry Bay	08 „

II.—In the City of Victoria.

	Not exceeding per passenger.
Quarter hour,	10 cents.
Half hour,	10 „
One hour.	20 „
Two hours,	35 „
Three „	50 „
Four „	60 „
Five „	70 „
Six „	75 „
One day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.	$1.25

III.—Beyond Victoria.

	Not exceeding per passenger.
One hour,	25 cents.
Two hours,	45 „
Three „	60 „
Four „	75 „
Five „	85 „
Six „	90 „
One day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.	$1.50

If a vehicle is discharged beyond the limits of the City of Victoria, half fare extra is to be allowed for the return journey.

IV.—In Kowloon.

	Not exceeding per passenger.
Quarter hour,	$ .40
Half hour,	.60
One hour,	.80
Two hours,	1.40
Three „	2.00
Four „	2.40
Five „	2.80
Six „	3.00
One day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.	5.00

Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6 a.m. the above fares shall be increased by 50 per centum.

THE FIRST CHINESE NEWSPAPER EVER ISSUED UNDER PURELY NATIVE DIRECTION.

The Chinese Mail
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THE LEADING CHINESE POLITICAL AND COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.
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CONTAINS THE MOST RELIABLE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM NORTH CHINA.
ALL THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM THE VARIOUS PORTS IN CHINA AND JAPAN.
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$19.00 *to all Coast Ports.*
No. 5, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Butcher Meat.

	Cts.
Beef Sirloin,—Mel Lung Pa ... lb.	24
„ Prime Cut ... „	24
„ Corned,—Ham Ngau Yuk. „	23
„ Roast,—Shiu ... „	24
„ Breast,—Ngau Nam ... „	20
„ Soup,—Tong Yuk ... „	26
„ Steak,—Ngau Yuk Pa ... „	24
„ Steak Sirloin,—Ngau Lan „	30
„ Sausages,—Ngau Cheung No. 1 ... „	26
Bullock's Brains,—Ngau No per set	10
„ Tongue, fresh,—Ngau Li each	50
„ Tongue, corned,—Ham Ngau Li each 60 cents.	
„ Head,—Ngau Tau ... each	100
„ Heart,—Ngau Sam ... lb.	13
„ Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin „	20
„ Feet,—Ngau Keuk ... each	10
„ Kidneys,—Ngau Yiu „	10
„ Tail,—Ngau Mei ... „	20
„ Liver,—Ngau Kon ... lb.	13
„ Tripe (undressed), Ngau To lb.	6
Calves' Head and Feet,—Ngau-tsai-tau-keuk ... set	$1.00
Mutton Chop,—Yeung Pai Kwat lb.	26
„ Leg,—Yeung Pei ... „	26
„ Shoulder,—Yeung Shan „	24
„ Saddle,—Yeung On Yuk „	16
Pig's Chitlings,—Chu Chong per set	25
„ Brains,—Chu No ... per set	22
„ Feet,—Chu Keuk ... lb.	15
„ Fry,—Chu Chap ... „	15
„ Head,—Chu Tau ... „	20
„ Heart,—Chu Sam ... each	10
„ Kidneys,—Chu Yiu ... each	10
„ Liver,—Chu Kon ... lb.	30
Pork Chop,—Chu Pai Kwat ... „	25
„ Leg,—Chu Pei ... „	28
„ Loin,—Chu Hau Tun ... „	28
„ Fat or Lard,—Chu Yau ... „	21
Sheep's Head and Feet,—Yeung Tau Keuk ... set	60
„ Heart,—Yeung Sam ... each	8
„ Kidneys,—Yeung Yiu each	12
„ Liver,—Yeung Kon ... lb.	26
Sucking Pigs, to order,—Chu Tsai „	25
Suet, Beef,—Shang Ngau Yau ... „	20
„ Mutton,—Shang Yeung You „	26
Veal,—Ngau Tsai Yuk ... „	20
„ Sausages,—Ngau Tsai Cheung No. 1 ... lb.	20
Lard,—Chu Yau ... lb.	—

Fish.

	Cts.
Barbel,—Ka Yu ... lb.	19
Bream,—Pin Yu ... „	20
Canton Fresh Water Fish,—Hoi Sin Yu „	18
Carp,—Li Yu ... „	16
Catfish,—Chik Yu ... „	12
Codfish,—Mun Yu ... „	20
Crabs,—Hai ... „	23
Cuttle Fish,—Muk Yu ... „	16
Dab,—Sha Mang Yu ... „	23
Dace,—Wong Mei Lap ... „	10
Dog Fish,—Tit To Sha ... „	10
Eels, Conger,—Hoi Man ... „	16
„ Fresh water,—Tam Shui Yu „	20
„ Yellow,—Wong Sin ... „	26
Frogs,—Tin Kai ... „	32
Garoupa,—Shek Pan ... „	40
Gudgeon,—Pak Kap Yu ... „	18
Herrings,—Tso Pak ... „	22
Halibut,—Cheung Kwan Kap ... „	18
Labrus,—Wong Fa Yu ... „	23
Loach,—Wu Yu ... „	22
Lobsters,—Lung Ha ... „	22
Mackerel,—Chi Yu ... „	20
Monk Fish,—Mong Yu ... „	33
Mullet,—Tsai Yu ... „	18
Oysters,—Shang Ho ... „	16
Parrot Fish,—Kai Kung Yu ... „	14
Porch,—Tau Lo ... „	20
Pike,—Fa Pau Fong ... „	16
Plaice,—Pan Yu ... „	28
Pomfret, Black,—Hak Chong ... „	26
Pomfret, White,—Pak Chong ... „	36
Prawns,—Ming Ha ... „	36
Ray,—Pai Pa Sha ... „	10
Rock Fish,—Shek Kau Kung ... „	13
Roach,—Chun Yu ... „	22
Salmon,—Ma Yu ... „	36
Shark,—Sha Yu ... „	8
Skate,—Po Yu ... „	10
Shrimps,—Ha ... „	26
Snapper,—Lap Yu ... „	33
Soles,—Tat Sha Yu ... „	28
Tench,—Wan Yu ... „	22
Turbot,—Tso Han Yu ... „	13
Turtles, small, fresh water,—Keuk Y ... „	40

Poultry.

	Cts.
Chicken,—Kai Tsai ... lb.	30
Capons, small,—Sin Kai ... „	28
Capons, Large,—Sin Kai ... „	28
Duck,—Ap ... „	22
Doves,—Pan Kau ... „	—
Eggs, Hen,—Kai Tan (cooking) per doz.	18
Eggs, Hen,—Kai Tan (fresh) ... per doz.	25
Fowls, Canton,—Kai ... lb.	66
Fowls, Hainan,—Hoi Nam Kai ... „	28
Geese,—Ngo ... „	24
Pigeons, Canton,—Pak Kap ...	30
„ Hoihow,—Hoi Hau Pak Kap each	23
Turkeys, Cock,—Fo Kai Kung lb.	60
Turkeys, Hen,—Fo Kai Na ... „	52
Snipe,—Sha Tsui ... each	22
Pheasant,—Shan Kai ... „	—
Quail,—Om Chun ... „	—
Partridges,—Che Ku ...	—

FRUITS

	Cts.
Almonds,—Hang Yan ... lb.	35
Apples, (California),—Kam Shan Ping Ko „	24
Bananas, (bride's), Macao,—Sam Heung Jiu ... „	4
Carambola,—Yeung To ... „	22
Cocoanuts,—Ye Tsz ... each	10
Lemons, China,—Ling Mung ... lb.	7
Lemons, America,—Kam Shan Ling Mung ... 3 each	
Lichees, Dried, (small stone),—Lai Chi Kon lb.	25
Oranges, (Canton), (Sweet)—Shan-sheng Tim Chang „	—
Oranges, (Canton), ... „	—
Pears, (Canton), Cooking,—Sha Li „	18
Peanuts,—Fa Shang ... „	10
Persimmons, Large,—Hung Tse „	12
Plantain,—Tai Chiu ... „	03
Pumelo, Siam,—Tsim Lo Yau ... each	12
Walnuts,—Hop To ... lb.	14
Grapes,—Po Tai Tsz ... „	25

Vegetables, &c.

	Cts.
Artichokes,—Ah Chi Cheuk ... each	—
Beans, Sprout,—Nga Tsoi ... lb.	4
„ Long,—Tau Kok ... „	8
Beet Root,—Hung Tsoi Tau ... „	8
Bitter Squash,—Fu Kwa ... „	—
Brinjals, Green,—Ching Yun Kwa „	5
„ Red,—Hung Ke ... „	5
Cabbage Chinese, (common),—Kai Tsoi „	6
„ Shanghai,—Ye Tsoi ... „	12
Cane Shoots, bunch,—Kau Shun „	—
Cauliflower (Large),—Ye Tsoi Fa each	—
„ (Medium), „	—
„ (Small), „	—
Carrots,—Kam Shun ... lb.	6
Celery Chinese,—Tong Kan Tsoi „	10
Chillie Dried,—Kon Lat Chiu „	25
„ Red,—Hung Fa Chiu ... „	10
„ Green,—Ching Lat Chiu „	8
Curry Stuff, English,—Ka Li Chu Liu lb.	10
Cucumbers,—Ching Kwa ... each	2
Garlic,—Sun Tau ... lb.	8
Ginger, young,—Sun Tse Keung „	7
Ginger, old,—Lo Keung ... „	10
Horseradish, Shanghai,—Lik Kan „	45
Indian Corn,—Shuk Mai ... each	06
Lettuce,—Yeung Shang Tsoi ... each	1
Water Chestnuts,—Ma Tai ... lb.	6
„ Mandarin,—Kwai Lam Ma Tai ... „	10
Mushrooms, Fresh,—Shang Tso Ku lb.	
Okroes ... lb.	10
Onions, Bombay,—Yeung Chung Tau lb.	8
Onions, Green,—Shang Chung lb.	4
Onions, Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Chung Tau „	6
Parsley,—Kun Tsoi ... „	6
Potato, Sweet,—Fan Shu ... „	3
„ Japanese,—Yat Pun Shu Tsai lb.	3
„ American,—Fa Kai Shu Tsai lb.	8
Pumpkin,—Tung Kwa ... lb.	3
Radish,—Hung Lo Pak Tsai ... „	6
Rhubarb (Fresh),—Tai Wong ... „	—
Shallots,—Kong Chong Tau ... „	8
Spinach,—Yin Tsoi ... „	4
Tomatoes,—Fan Ke ... „	7
Taros,—Wu Tau ... „	6
Turnips, Funti, (Long),—Lo Pak „	4
Vetable Marrow,—Tsit Kwa ... „	4
Water Cress,—Sai Yeung Tsoi ... „	15
„ Lily root,—Lin Ngau ... „	6
Yams,—Tai Shu ... „	6

ROYAL OBSERVATORY HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

AUGUST 23, 1918.—a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Wind Force.	Weather.
Wladiostock	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Memuro	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hakodate	„	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokio	„	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kochi	„	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	„	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima	„	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oshima	„	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naha	„	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ishi'jima	„	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bonin Island	„	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei	6 a.	29.96	72	95	SSE	1	b
Hankow	„	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	„	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiukiang	„	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha	„	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	„	29.91	77	98	SE	1	b
Gutzlaff	„	29.91	78	95	SE	1	b
Sharp Pk.	„	29.91	82	85	W	1	of
Amoy	„	29.87	78	86	SW	2	b
Swatow	„	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taihoku	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taichu	„	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tainan	„	—	—	—	—	—	—
Koshun	„	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pescadores	„	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canton	6 a.	29.85	76	93	N	1	o
Hongkong	„	29.83	76	92	E	2	c
Gap Rock	„	29.81	—	—	E	2	c
Macao	„	29.81	82	91	ENE	2	b
Wuchow	9 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	„	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoihow	„	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phulien	7 a.	29.81	75	91	ESE	4	r
Tourane	„	29.73	77	—	WNW	4	o
C. St. James	„	29.79	77	—	SW	4	o
Aparri	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dagupan	„	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manila	„	29.76	75	93	—	0	o
Legaspi	„	29.73	77	94	WSW	4	o
Tacloban	„	29.74	75	94	—	0	o
Iloilo	„	29.79	79	84	SW	4	o
Surigao	„	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	4.20	29.73	—	—	ENE	1	o
Labuan	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—

T. F. CLAXTON, *Director.*
Hongkong Observatory, Aug. 23, 1918.

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.
2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.
3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.
4. DIRECTION OF WIND to two points.
5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.
6. STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squall, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew, wet ...
7. RAIN in inches tenths and hundredths.

MAIL NOTICE

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, 23RD AUGUST, 1918.

Telegraphic communication with Waglan Lighthouse is interrupted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

OUTWARD MAILS.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

For	Date	
Haiphong	Saturday, 24th,	9.00 A.M.
Japan via Moji	Saturday, 24th,	9.00 A.M.
Banka, Billiton, Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya and Port Moresby via Batavia	Saturday, 24th,	11.00 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok and India via Calcutta	Saturday, 24th,	11.00 A.M.
Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central and South America and Europe via San Francisco	Sunday, 25th, Registration Letters	9.00 A.M. 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung	Sunday, 25th,	9.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Sunday, 25th,	9.00 A.M.
Swatow	Monday, 26th,	11.00 A.M.
Straits Bangkok, Ceylon, Bombay, Aden, Egypt and *Europe via Suez	Monday, 26th, Registration Letters	1.45 P.M. 2.30 P.M.
The Parcel Mail will be closed on Monday, 26th August, at Noon.		
Shanghai and North China	Monday, 26th,	5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Tuesday, 27th,	1.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Tuesday, 27th,	2.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Takao	Thursday, 29th,	3.00 A.M.
Tientsin	Friday, 30th,	11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Friday, 30th,	1.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Friday, 30th,	2.00 P.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central and South America and *Europe via San Francisco	Saturday, 31st, Registration Letters	9.45 A.M. 10.30 A.M.

* Superscribed correspondence only.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	Week-Days	Sundays & Holidays
Tai O	9.00 A.M.	—
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.
Cheung Chow	7.30 A.M. 2.30 P.M.	11.30 A.M.
Shataukok, Shatin, Sheungshui, Autau, Ping Shan, Santin, Aberdeen, Sai Kung and Stanley	4.00 P.M. 4.30 P.M.	11.00 A.M. 11.00 A.M.
Canton and Samshui	7.30 A.M. Regis. 5 P.M. Letters 6 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Wuchow	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Kongmoon	6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays	5.00 P.M.
Namtau and Sainmei	6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shamchun	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	10.00 A.M.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

For	Week-Days	Sundays & Holidays	
Macao	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	8.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.
Canton and Samshui	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Shek Ki	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kongmoon	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kumchuk	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M.
Kaukong	6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Wuchow	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.	

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

HONGKONG, 23rd AUGUST, 1918.

OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS.
11 A.M.

BANKS.	
Hongkong Banks	$600 s.
MARINE INSURANCES.	
Canton Ins.	$350 b.
North China Ins.	T.125 b.
Union Ins.	$900 n.
Yangtsze Ins.	$200 b. ex. $73
FIRE INSURANCES.	
China Fire Ins.	$150 n.
Hongkong Fire Ins.	$325 b.
SHIPPING	
Douglases	$86½ b.
H.K. Steamboats	$20½ sa.
Indo-Chinas (Pref.)	$31½ n.
Do. (Def.)	$141 s.
Shell Transports	111/- b.
Star Ferries	$28 n.
REFINERIES.	
China Sugars	$85 b.
Malabon Sugars	$30 n.
MINING.	
Kailan Mining Adm.	45/- b.
Langkats	T. 16 s.
Raubs	$2.80 s.
Tronoh Mines	36/- b.
Ural Caspians	25/- n.
DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &C.	
H. & K. Wharfs	$92½ b. & 92½ sa.
H. & W. Docks	$153½ b.
S'hai Docks	T.138½ b. & 139 sa.
New Engineerings	T.24½ sa.
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.	
Central Estates	$100 n.
Hongkong Hotels	$93 n.
Hongkong Lands	$93 n.
Humphreys	$7.50 b. & 7.50 sa.
Kowloon Lands	$31 b.
West Points	$71 b.
COTTON MILLS.	
Ewo Cottons	T. 190 b.
Kung Yiks	$16.75 b.
Laou Kung Mows	$120 n.
Orientals	$58 b.
Shanghai Cottons	$155 b. & 156 sa.
Yangtszepoos	$9.00 b.
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Cements	$8.25 b.
China Borneos	$8.90 b.
China Lights	$5.50 b. & 5.50 sa.
China-Providents	$7.80 b.
Dairy Farms	$29 s.
H.K. Electrics	$64½ b.
Macao Do.	$41 sa.
Hongkong Ropes	$30 b.
H.K. Tramways	$7.10 b x. d.
Peak Tramways (Old)	$7.00 b.
do. (New)	$.75 b., .80 sa.
Steam Laundries	$3.25 b.
H.K. Steel Foundries	$13½ n.
Water-boats	$11.75 b.
Watsons	$8.80 n.
Powells	$8.60 b.
Wisemans	$38 n.
Far Easterns	T. 26 b.

SINGAPORE RUBBER SHARE MARKET.

MESSRS. FRASER AND CO.'S QUOTATIONS.

	Singapore, August 13th.	
Alor Gajah ($1)	2.90	3.10
Amal. Malay (y. pd.	2.25	2.45
Ayer Hitam ($5)	12.00	13.00
Ayer Kuning ($1)	1.00	1.15
Ayer Molek ($1)	1.75	2.00
Ayer Panas ($5)	7.75	8.50
Balgownie ($1)	4.00	5.00
Bassett ($1)	0.70	0.80
Batang Benar ($10)	11.00	12.00
Batu Lintang ($10)	1.00	1.50pm
Bukit Jelotong ($1)	0.45	0.60
Bukit Katil ($1)	0.75	0.90
Bukit Kepong (2)	1.50	1.80
Bukit K. B. ($1)	0.55	0.70
Bukit Timah ($10)	...	11.00
Changkat S'dang ($5)	5.50	6.00
Glenealy P'ns. ($1)	1.40	1.75
Hayton ($5)	7.00	8.00
Indragiri ($5)	5.10	5.40
Jeram ($1)	1.20	1.40
Jimah ($1)	1.30	1.50
Kamasan ($2)	4.10	4.50
Kedah ($1)	3.00	3.25xd
Kelemak R. ($5)	5.00	5.50
Kempas ($2)	7.00	8.00
Kluang ($5)	4.50	5.00
Luuas ($5)	6.10	6.50
Malaka Pinda	1.90	2.05
Malakoff ($2)	4.05	4.15
Mandai-Tekong ($1)	0.55	0.65
Mergui ($5)	5.50	6.25
New Serendah ($2)	3.50	3.75
Nyalas ($5)	6.00	6.50
Pajam ($5)	9.75	10.25
Panbai ($1)	1.10	1.35
Parit Perak ($1)	2.00	2.20
Perak River ($1)	2.00	2.20
Pulau Bulang ($10)	4.00	4.40
Punggor ($1)	0.45	0.70
Radella ($5)	8.75	9.25
Sandycroft ($2)	3.00	3.50
Scudai ($5)	6.00	6.25
Sembrong ($1)	0.25	0.35nom
Sungei Bagan ($2)	2.75	3.10
Sungei Patani ($1)	0.30	0.40pm
Tambalak ($1)	0.80	0.90
Tapah ($10)	13.00	14.00
Teluk Anson ($5)	9.25	9.75
Temecloh ($1)	0.80	0.90
Trafalgar ($2)	0.90	1.00
Ulu Pandan ($1)	0.55	0.70
United Malacca ($1)	0.80	0.95
Utan Simpan ($1)	3.00	3.75

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